THE CHRISTIAN·SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — R — VOL. 60, NO. 200 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on U.S.–the Southwest

What's ahead . . .

Arizona, a decidedly Democratic ship, will sail the political main come January with a highly Republican crew.

By then the Republican mutiny that has rocked the Arizona boat since the day Barry Goldwater first ran for City Council in Phoenix two decades ago will peak.

The state is still nearly 3 to 1 Democratic. But the November election will leave it with only one Democratic congressman and maybe—but only just maybe—a Democratic attorney general.

Everybody else in its high state or national offices will be Republican. Ageless Democratic United States Sen. Carl Hayden is retiring. And the very Republican Barry Goldwater is sure to take his place. That will leave Democratic Congressman Morris Udall tossing virtually alone on the Republican tide.

Yet scarcely two decades ago, as one political wag puts it, "you could have put all Arizona Republicans in one phone booth."

That was when Republicans set out to change Arizona from a one-party to a two-party state. November is certain to show they overdid it—in the other direction.

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In neighboring New Mexico a Republican Governor may be about to walk the plank.

David F. Cargo is in trouble — from a mutiny of another sort. He's in a race for his heretofore promising political life. The Cargo stock is declining within his own party. If discontented fellow Republicans turn him out, after only one two-year term, it will be the first time that ever happened to an incumbent governor in New Mexico.

And it could happen. Clifford Hawley, the Republican whom Governor Cargo edged out by but 2,000 votes in the 1966 primary, is challenging him again.

The chief element in this situation is irony, since almost everybody concedes Governor Cargo could beat any Democrat in November.

But there's that Republican mutiny—and perhaps a plank—to walk first.

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Texas Republicans, long in the minority, now look for big gains in the statehouse.

Their candidate for governor is Paul Eggers, a Wichita Falls tax attorney and former college football player making his first bid for political office.

He is pitted against Lt. Gov. Preston Smith, a Democrat who has been in Texas politics for a good quarter of a century.

GOP optimists are pinning their hopes on dissatisfied liberal Democrats who unsuccessfully backed Don Yarborough in the Democratic primary against Lieutenant Governor Smith.

The race was intense — 754,909 votes for Smith to 620,726 for Yarborough. And Yarborough backers are not about to let bygones be bygones.

If they don't actually vote for Mr. Eggers, whom they see as no more conservative than Mr. Smith, their lingering strong feelings over the primary (Republicans hope) may keep these Democratic voters out of the governor's race entirely.

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Higher education is about to "return to the blanket."

The Navajos in the Southwest next January will open the first college ever on an American Indian reservation.

Navajo Community College, a two-year institution, will sit in the middle of the big, stark, 25,000-acre Navajo reservation near Many Farms, Ariz.

It will resemble many other junior colleges — but with a unique Indian twist. Navajo history, culture, and language will be required study among the more traditional curriculums — be the students redskin or paleface.

The college will open with 400 students, both red and white. Its four regents will be Indian leaders elected from the Navajo Tribal Council. The new college will likely become a key center of American Indian studies.

How and why . . .

The American Southwest is ganging up on its Mexican-American problem.

For the first time ever five states—Texas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and California—are massing at the foyer of Mexican-American deprivation. These five between them are peopled with nearly all the nation's Latin Americans.

The Ford Foundation is fueling the attack with a $630,000 initial grant. And it intends to keep it going indefinitely from year to year. The new five-state grouping will march under the standard of the Southwest Council of la Raza (the Race).

Its attack will target leadership training and civil rights.

Where to look

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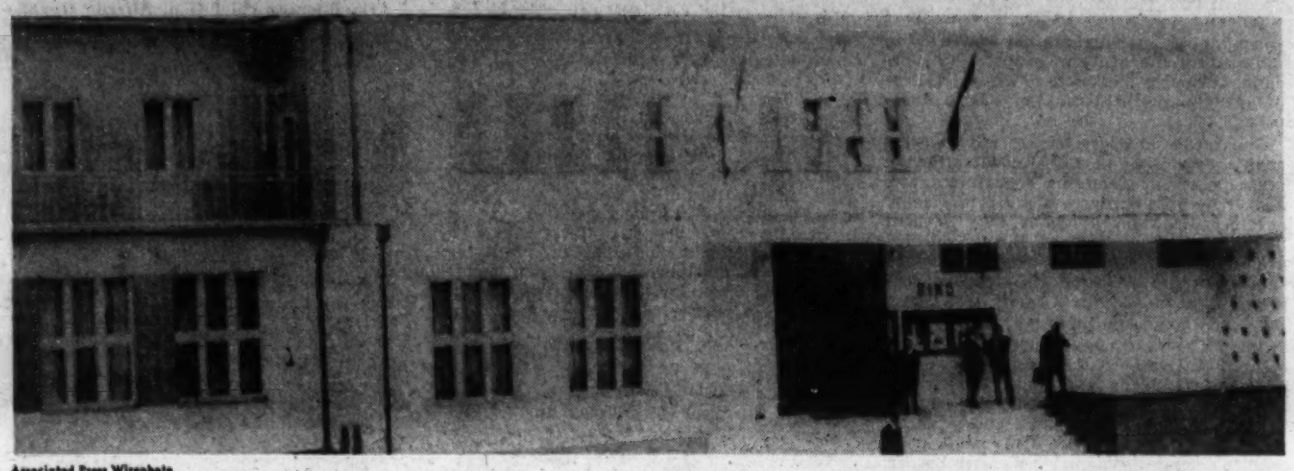
'Great confrontation' continues

Compromise hints disturb Prague



Associated Press Wirephoto

Now showing: Reds in dispute

This is the front of the local cinema and "Cultural House" in Cierna, Czechoslovakia, where top Soviet and Czech Communist leaders have been holding their secret talks. No visitors were permitted to approach the building. The entrance was occupied by security officials.

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The Czechoslovak-Soviet talks went into a second day Tuesday at Cierna Nad Tisou, and the expectation was that they would go into a third.

There are varying estimates here of this development. There were those who feared Soviet attitudes would be so tough and uncompromising that a single day would suffice to show there was little or no hope of understanding.

There are those now who view the prolongation hopefully, and there are those who regard it uneasily, as a sign that a compromise may be afoot in which the Czechoslovak leaders may inevitably contribute more than the Russians.

At this juncture there is no way of knowing. Communist talks—with rare exceptions—have always been conducted with maximum secrecy. These talks in this remote spot in central-Eastern Europe are under even tighter security.

Why Cierna was chosen

Cierna Nad Tisou is a rural spot of 2,000 people and more numerous ducks and geese. It has a railway station and a house of culture, and it has had fame thrust upon it rather in the manner in which Glassboro, N.J., in the United States, another tranquil community, suddenly found itself host to a major confrontation.

But there the parallel ends. A place as remote as Cierna was chosen because of Soviet insistence there be no press or publicity. There was no feverish activity to lay on teletypes and telephones so that the world might know something of what was going on.

Reporters who went down to Cierna from here were not turned away from the area. But there were abundant Czechoslovakia police to keep them firmly at more than arm's length from the hall where the talks are being held, from the Soviet train on its siding, and from the Soviet Army communications installation which is keeping the Soviet leaders in contact with Moscow.

As the talks continued the Soviet news agency Tass reported that military maneuvers which began last week in the western part of the Soviet Union will be extended to Poland and East Germany.

What reassurances?

The Kremlin's party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, began Monday's session with a long review of Soviet criticisms and fears of developments here since January.

His manner, apparently, was not harsh, but all the demands were there — the restoration of censorship, the curbs on non-Communist political groups, an unequivocal reassertion of the party's grip and its leading role in affairs, together with reassurances about foreign policy.

The latter may well include actions by the Prague leaders about West Germany—though, in fact, they have given no justifications for Moscow's charges that they are going soft on Bonn—and on the old question of acceptance of a Warsaw Pact presence—Soviet troops—on Czechoslovakia's western border.

It is being said in some quarters that,

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Inside today

Mercy flights curbed into Biafra

The above advertisement for a commercial baby food stands near Lagos, Nigeria. It is ironical that farther to the east in Biafra, thousands of babies, children, and adults are starving. Mercy missions are obstructed.

Fresh obstructions: Page 12

Young's role grows among black spokesmen

In the civil-rights movement, Whitney M. Young Jr. is emerging as a new kind of leader. Step by step, he's moving from a "Negro leader" to a "black leader"—and there's a big difference, observers say.

Report from New Orleans: Page 3

Are Soviet leaders split on Czech issue?

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet leadership seems to be divided about the right kind of policy toward Czechoslovakia.

Informed spot reports from Moscow have begun to refer to Soviet hawks and Soviet doves. The Czechoslovak radio, which presumably is well-informed on political conditions in the Soviet capital, uses the same terms.

These internal divisions in Moscow have an ominous significance for Prague, because it is generally accepted that if the Soviet political leadership becomes wobbly, the military gains strength.

Secret clause?

Politically and culturally there is no more conservative force in the Soviet Union than the military. Recent editorials in Krasnaya Zvezda, the daily of the armed forces, indicate that the military favors intervention in Czechoslovakia.

At the very start of the recent Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Czechoslovakia, Soviet Gen. N. Yadov stated in the presence of Czechoslovak officers and soldiers: "Good Czechoslovak Communists have no reason for being afraid. One cry for help is sufficient and the entire Soviet Army . . . will come to their aid."

On July 19, party organizations in the Soviet armed forces held a meeting which expressed itself in even stronger terms about Czechoslovakia than the Soviet party plenum of July 17.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Marshal Andrei A. Grechko

. . . promises to fight off any breach in Communist unity.

"Antisocialist forces in Czechoslovakia" would not be tolerated, the Army political activists declared.

The Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, a few hours after his return from an inspection tour in Algeria, attended the meeting. On July 27, Marshal Grechko appealed to his country's armed forces to be ready to fight off "any attempt by international imperialism to make a breach" in Communist unity.

Internally, discussion has been going on

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North Vietnam troop pullback estimated at 50%

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

It now is being openly discussed in informed circles here that the Communists have withdrawn "a large proportion" of their main-force units from South Vietnam.

Some informed sources estimate that the Communist big-unit formations — mostly North Vietnamese — that have pulled back across South Vietnam's borders "might well be more than 50 percent."

They estimate that elements of seven Communist divisions have moved into Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam. In the past, at least 12 Communist divisions were confirmed as being in the south.

Earlier this month, informed sources estimated that between 25 to 33 percent of the Communist main-force units had withdrawn into traditional base sanctuaries outside the south.

Because of the difficulties of intelligence gathering and interpretation here, these statistical estimates are generally considered as "order of magnitude" guidelines or "ballpark figures" rather than specific factual data.

Speculation increases

This de facto Communist deescalation of the war—reflected in the "subdued" level of fighting and the reduced casualties on all sides—has increased speculation, if not apprehension, in Vietnamese government circles that the American policymakers might make a major and dramatic move at the Paris peace talks, possibly to include a cessation of the bombing over North Vietnam.

This would, according to the line of reasoning, accelerate the momentum of the Paris talks, possibly designed to coincide with American presidential convention or election timetables.

Other informed sources, however, do not believe either the Americans or North Vietnamese in Paris are committed to a fixed timetable for making crucial decisions.

From the military-point of view, the withdrawal of the Communist units, mostly North Vietnamese Army units, "is not without precedent," as one informed source explained.

"Last fall, the Communists did the same thing, sending their units back and forth across the borders . . . he has made surges before and then had lulls, while sending down more men for another surge."

On this historical basis, American military commanders here predict another major Communist offensive within the next six weeks.

But, from the political point of view the deescalation comes at a crucial sensitive moment, when American negotiators in Paris have been demanding some sort of unspecified, undefined Communist reciprocity before meeting the North Vietnamese condition of ceasing all bombing "and other acts of war" against the north.

Northern exodus

Of the seven Communist divisions that have at least partially withdrawn across the South Vietnamese borders, the exit from the five northernmost provinces, called I Corps, seems to be particularly pronounced.

It is reported that two of the five North Vietnamese divisions ordinarily operating south of the demilitarized zone have slipped back across the line into North Vietnam or westward in Laos. These are the 320th and 304th divisions, elements of which formerly clung to the American marines operating around Khe Sanh.

A third division, the 325-C Division, left the Khe Sanh area last spring and moved southward into the Kontum-Dak To perimeters. It now is believed to have swerved westward to rest and regroup in a traditional sanctuary in Cambodia. Some sources believe it is moving southward towards the Saigon area on the Cambodian side of the border.

A fourth division, the 1st North Vietnamese Army Division, also has left South Vietnam and moved across the border into a Cambodian sanctuary. This division formerly moved in a west-east direction along the Pleiku-Kontum-Binh Dinh axis in the northern two-thirds of South Vietnam.

In the outer peripheries of the Saigon area, the Communist order of battle is more confused. In the past, three Communist divisions have operated in a wide radius from Saigon—the 5th, 7th, and 9th divisions.

These are called Viet Cong divisions and were exclusively southern in character several years ago. But with the high casualties suffered by these "home grown" recruits, as distinct from the North Vietnamese, more and more northerners have been brought in as replacements, not only for rank-and-file troops, but also for unit commanders and political officers.

These "mixed" divisions around Saigon "have now disappeared on the allies," as one informed source explained.

Some believe elements of these three divisions have moved across the border into another Cambodian sanctuary, or they may have fragmented into smaller units to hide out in isolated areas of the south.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Captured North Vietnamese

Have units left or retreated?

Gallup rocks Rockefeller

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

"A real body blow." This is the private assessment here by a top Rockefeller man of the new Gallup Poll which shows Richard M. Nixon beating both Hubert H. Humphrey and Eugene J. McCarthy.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller runs about even with the Vice-President and Senator McCarthy in the poll.

Other Rockefeller people, here for the platform committee hearings, were equally pessimistic in private. They aren't giving

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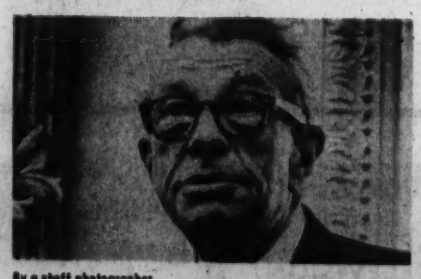

By a staff photographer

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen

. . . advises platform writers to remain neutral in drafting GOP document.

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

July 31, 1968

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★Are Soviet leaders split on Czech issue?

Continued from Page 1

for some time about how military intervention in Czechoslovakia could be justified. The Warsaw Pact is said to contain a secret clause according to which the member states can intervene in the territory of a member country if the foundations of socialism are threatened.

The East Germans were the first to let the cat out of the bag. "The development in Czechoslovakia has reached a point where it ceases to be an internal affair," wrote Neues Deutschland in June. "The socialist countries cannot afford to look on passively as the enemy infiltrates into the territory of one of the Warsaw Pact allies. The relevant clauses of the treaty make it possible to intervene if this is in the interest of the defense of the socialist countries."

"Such an intervention could not be considered an interference in the internal affairs of a member country," Neues Deutschland continued, adding that military intervention would have to be a "collective measure."

Looking for pretext

Although collective intervention with the participation of all Warsaw Pact members is out of the question because of the pro-Czechoslovak attitude of Romania, the jurists of the Soviet Defense Department are eager to find a pretext which could be invoked as a justification.

To counter this kind of thinking, Czech Lt. Gen. Vaclav Prchlik and his assistant Col. Dr. Gustav Bizik held a press conference discussing the provisions of the Warsaw Treaty.

As head of one of the most important sections of the Czechoslovakian central committee's apparatus, General Prchlik spoke with authority. His press conference was broadcast on July 15.

"There are no provisions in the Warsaw Pact which would entitle the other partners to arbitrarily station or place their units on the territory of a member state," he said. "I have studied all the available material, but have found no such provision. . . ."

General Prchlik then went on to say that he had questioned "the responsible comrades in the general staff" who told him "that they knew nothing about the existence of secret supplements."

Yet the matter does not seem to be quite clear.

Transferred from post

In the course of the press conference, one of the general's associates said: "Somebody asked whether there existed some supplementary clause to the Warsaw Pact which would enable the other countries to intervene if the army of another state became obviously incapable of action. This is naturally a problem of very subtle diplomacy."

General Prchlik was transferred from his central committee post on June 25 after the press conference and his department was dissolved—apparently in a move to placate Soviet indignation at what they termed "treacherous speculations." But the general now reportedly commands troops in eastern Czechoslovakia where Soviet leaders conferred with the Czechs.

No one can say how the Soviets will handle this matter of "very subtle diplomacy." Moscow sources report that the military—which as everyhere thinks primarily in military terms—insists on the "geopolitical importance of Czechoslovakia" and says the Czechoslovak Army is not sufficient to defend the country's Western border against West Germany. These are ominous arguments.

That the Soviet military is riding high is shown by the multitude of Warsaw Pact and Soviet maneuvers which have been held since the beginning of this year.

In March, Soviet and East German forces held maneuvers in the Magdeburg region of East Germany extended to points close to the Czech border. In May, Soviet and Polish forces held maneuvers in Silesia.

According to the official Soviet communiqué, "joint-command staff exercises of the Warsaw Pact countries" were held "in June and July on the territory of Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union." These exercises are said to have ended on July 12, yet Soviet units still are reported to be in Czechoslovakia.

On July 23, the Soviets announced "maneuvers of support and supply troops" over an 800-mile front ranging from Riga on the Baltic to Odessa on the Black Sea.

⊕ The news – briefly

United States . . .

Washington

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said the United States cannot further curtail bombing in North Vietnam until that country makes a "realistic response" to U.S. moves for peace.

Washington

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy said he will ask the Democratic National Convention to forbid favorite-son candidates from holding onto delegates after the first ballot.

Los Angeles

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said he is releasing all delegates bound to him in the Democratic National Convention by the unit rule and urged his opponent, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, to do the same.

He also announced he did not intend to make any "fundamental break" with the Johnson administration's Vietnam policy during his quest for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Pittsburgh

A last-minute wage-benefits package of 78 cents was reportedly thrown on the steel labor-bargaining table, raising hopes that a nationwide steel strike could be averted.

Memphis

Strict new guidelines enjoining "interviews or press conferences for publicity" were handed down by the judge who will preside in the murder trial of James Earl Ray, charged with the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Buffalo, N.Y.

A federal judge ordered the formation of a three-judge court to decide whether New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller can legally appoint a successor to the U.S. Senate seat vacated by the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

Washington

The Senate sent to President Johnson a bill authorizing a $21 billion national highway program over the next six years, including addition of 1,500 miles to the Interstate expressway system. The passage vote was 66-6.

International . . .

San José, Costa Rica

The United States Army rushed helicopters and other aid to Costa Rica Tuesday after a volcano — silent for five centuries — erupted and killed at least 12 persons, injured hundreds, and threatened a number of villages.

La Paz, Bolivia

Armed-forces chief Gen. Alfredo Ovando said Monday he would not interfere with the new all-military Cabinet named by beleaguered President Barrientos.

He said the Cabinet would last only 20 days to give Mr. Barrientos time to solve the governmental crisis triggered by a former Minister, Antonio Arguedas Mendieta, when he fled to Chile and announced he had leaked the diary of Ernesto (Ché) Guevara to Cuba.

Brussels

European Common Market foreign ministers agreed to postpone further discussion of British entry into the six-nation community until October in the face of continued French opposition.

Applications for membership by Denmark, Norway, and Ireland are expected to be discussed at the same time.

Mexico City

Mexican paratroopers fired a bazooka shell through the heavy wooden doors of a preparatory school early Tuesday and dragged out hundreds of young demonstrators after Mexico City's worst student disorders in 20 years.

Nearly 400 persons were injured, 100 seriously, in the 5½-hour rampage by thousands of teen-age students. Nearly 300 persons were arrested.

Iquique, Chile

President Eduardo Frei said a drought which has lasted almost nine months so far has cost Chile about $80 million in lost crops and livestock.

Rio de Janeiro

Janio Quadros, who was elected president in 1960 by the largest majority in Brazilian history but quit after seven months in office, was ordered exiled Monday for 120 days to Corumba, a jungle-surrounded town deep in western Brazil.

Saigon

U.S. military police, South Vietnamese police, and customs inspectors have recovered thousands of dollars worth of items stolen from the U.S. logistics base at Cam Ranh Bay, the U.S. command announced.

Spokesmen said joint U.S.-Vietnamese raids on civilian homes and elsewhere last Friday netted eight truckloads of stolen goods, including case sof cigarettes, electric generators, soft drinks, cameras, frozen steaks, and blankets.

News of July 29 and 30 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Marca Registrada
An International Daily Newspaper
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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Payable in advance, postpaid: one year $24, six months $12, three months $6, single copies 10 cents.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and at many newsstands.
It is printed in Boston, Los Angeles, and London, in 5 regional editions — New England, Eastern, Midwestern, Western, and London — for each of which the issue date corresponds to the date of earliest distribution in that region.
Cost of Remailing Monitors — United States and its possessions: 5 cents for first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
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Articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115.

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NEW YORK, 568 Fifth Avenue (10036)
WASHINGTON, 1287-1293 National Press Bldg. (20004)
CHICAGO, 333 N. Michigan Ave. (60601)
LOS ANGELES, 3600 Wilshire Boulevard (90005)
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115
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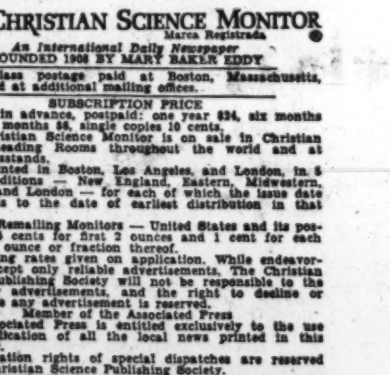

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Some see changes

Young's role grows among blacks

By Leslie G. Range
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

Some civil-rights observers are saying that Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, has changed step by step, from a "Negro leader" to a "black leader."

Whether or not this is true depends on one's definition of the terms Negro and black. Among so-called militants black suggests a level of consciousness that defines black as being beautiful.

But there has been an observable change in Mr. Young's tone just since April. To many blacks he appears to be emerging from civil-rights moderate to "the right man in the right place at the right time."

Mr. Young now appears to be closer than anyone recently to filling the national leadership gap created by the absence of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

A significant step in Mr. Young's change came Monday when he delivered the keynote address at the league's 58th national conference before a record crowd of some 2,000 delegates. In the speech he hit out at white racism and stressed the need for black pride.

Back in April after an emergency two-day meeting of National Urban League officials in New York, Mr. Young announced a new thrust for the traditional moderate civil-rights group. This represented the first step in his now apparent transition.

Recent ovation noted

At that time Mr. Young said the league would seek, among other things, to "build economic power in the ghetto by encouraging Negroes to own and operate their own businesses" and to "help community groups establish cooperative ownership of businesses and credit and consumer unions."

Also included in the statement that went largely unnoticed, Mr. Young emphasized that he was not advocating separation or violence and that attention would be given to methods of modifying white racist attitudes.

Then in early July a speech he delivered before the 1968 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) convention was received with much enthusiasm by the CORE delegates who had always thought of Mr. Young as an "Uncle Tom."

One observer points out that the most radical phrase in that Columbus, Ohio, address was "brothers and sisters."

In that speech Mr. Young stressed the need for unity and said that the goals and objectives that CORE and the urban league have in common are "far greater than

By a staff photographer

Whitney M. Young Jr.
"It is up to black people to make black beautiful."

those on which we may differ, and unity does not require uniformity."

For the most part he developed his April 30 announcement in greater detail.

However, Mr. Young did not pass a big test until he received a standing ovation Monday from the normally conservative National Urban League audience that had a good representation of whites.

The warm response to his speech—a detailed outline of his changing thinking since April—suggests that much has happened in recent months to make old line civil-rights conservatives see a need for faster, more radical change.

The Kerner commission report and the assassination of Dr. King and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have done the most to catalyze public opinion.

Draws frequent applause

Mr. Young started his prepared delivery under the pressure of having to leave immediately for Miami Beach to testify before the platform committee of the Republican Party and skipped hurriedly over the first part of his speech.

But when he made his first emphatic point — relating to the Vietnam war — he slowed down and warmed up. His then captive audience responded frequently with applause.

He pointed out that the Poor People's Camapign in Washington and solidarity day "drew no response from a Congress which is willing to spend $30 billion a year but which seems determined not to hear the cries of despair in our cities."

Mr. Young charged that when it comes to repairing centuries of injustices and putting unemployed black men to work—or feeding hungry black children — the world's richest nation can't afford it.

After a discussion on what racism is Mr. Young went on to say: "Racism is behind the code phrases being used by politicians in this election year—phrases like 'crime in the streets,' 'law and order,' 'neighborhood schools,' and 'a man's home is his castle.' All of these seem so harmless—tired old cliches. But they have taken on new shades of meaning and are now veiled appeals to the latent backlash votes."

Black voters, he said, know what these phrases really mean.

"A phrase such as 'crime in the street' is twisted to mean crimes committed by Negroes," he explained. "But for all the concerns about 'crime in the streets' we never hear concern about the black people who are daily cheated by merchants and landlords, or of the degradations caused by the dope which white syndicate bosses flood the ghettos."

Election prediction

Referring to this year's election Mr. Young predicted that the nation's 6 to 8 million black voters are in a position to control the outcome of the election. "Black votes decided the elections of 1948 and 1960—and they can decide who will be the next president of the United States in 1968."

He also predicted that survival of the United States is linked to the treatment of its black citizens. "It is abundantly clear, but ignored by most whites that the future of our cities and also the future of this nation are inextricably interwoven in the future of black citizens. The lack of response of white America to this problem might well signal America's decline and fall."

Of black power, Mr. Young said, "It might be given 100 different interpretations. But the words have caught the imagination, and they have come to convey, above all, pride and community solidarity." He called this a "positive, constructive concept."

He observed that for some urban leagues the new thrust to build ghetto power will mean "doing a bigger and better job. For others, this is a mandate to retool, revitalize, and get with it."

Mr. Young ended his remarks by stressing black pride. He reminded the audience, "It is up to black people to make black beautiful — by voting, working, studying, and creating model communities."

Real integration can only take place among equals, he said. And for this reason the league is directing its efforts "at building a community which can exercise quality—a community that has pride in itself and its heritage."

He emphasized, "Pride is being what American society has always tried to keep blacks from becoming — pride is being a man."

Do life forms exist out there in space?

Until recently, scientists viewed organic life as fragile and improbable. Now they consider its widespread occurrence almost inevitable. This, the second of two articles, raises the question: Might life even exist in the space between the stars?

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

When an astronaut heads for space he needs elaborate gear to take along a bit of earth's friendly environment.

But Dr. David B. Cudaback thinks that, just possibly, some form of life may flourish in space without such elaborate coddling.

As far as facts go, the University of California astronomer admitted this to be no more than colorful thinking. Yet he has found evidence that the near-vacuum between the stars may be more hospitable than experts have thought for molecules with the kind of complexity associated with the chemistry of organic life.

If life forms themselves don't thrive out there, he said, perhaps some of the chemicals from which organic life arises do.

When stars and planets condense out of interstellar matter, some of these chemicals may form part of the original atmosphere of a planet. Thus, the primordial materials from which earthly life arose may have existed from our planet's beginning.

Three basic needs

Discussing this in his office here, he said: "It begins to look to me as though you don't need as cozy a place as a planet for life. Certainly you don't need it for complex molecules."

"I'm not an expert in biochemistry," he warned, "but in my view, life needs basically just complex molecules, an energy source, and a place to get rid of unwanted energy, an energy sink. A biochemist might laugh at this. But this is what I think."

"A remarkable thing about the universe is that the energy sources and sinks are widely distributed. Anywhere in the universe it is easy to get an energy source [a star, say] on one side and a sink [space] where you can throw energy away."

Looked at from a physical viewpoint, organic life is a thermodynamic process. It takes in energy, uses some of it, and throws away some as waste heat or in some other form.

According to basic thermodynamic laws, the greater the difference between the temperatures at which energy is taken in and at which it is rejected, the more efficient is the process.

"Perhaps it is too naïve a view to think life needs these protective conditions. We have evolved in ways such that we need this cozy environment. But it is fair to assume any organism must have such protection?"

Generally, biologists have believed it is necessary to have material above freezing for life processes to go on. Dr. Cudaback reserved judgment on this.

Dust grains effective

"You need this on earth," he said, "I'm not sure you need it for life. You can build computers that operate well-below freezing. But I don't know much about this.

"Let me go back to what I do know. To form complex molecules, you need a good collision rate between molecular elements and you need to get rid of the energy liberated when these elements link together. It's hard to satisfy either of these needs in three dimensional space between the stars.

"But it is much easier for molecular elements to get together in the two dimensions of the surfaces of dust grains. Also, calculations show that, often, the structures are physically unable to get rid of energy when they join up in space. So they tend to break up again. But they can easily transfer the unwanted energy to a dust grain by vibration."

If there are complex molecules in space, then, Dr. Cudaback would look for them on the surface of grains of interstellar dust. He thinks there is some evidence that these molecules exist.

Certain wavelengths are absorbed by interstellar matter from light reaching earth from outer space. Some of this absorption can't be easily explained by atomic effects or by action of simple molecules.

By elimination, Dr. Cudaback said, this suggests the existence of complicated molecular structures. At least this seems plausible. It's the most definite scientific fact he has to go on in thinking about the prospects for life chemistry in space.

"I am trying to avoid talking about life in this case," he said. "I am talking about what we can measure, the existence of complex molecules in space. Of course, this relates to life.

"Here is my hypothesis, my wishful thinking. When a collection of complex molecules in space collapses in star and planet formation, it may result in planetary conditions that give a good start for life."

Whether or not Dr. Cudaback's "wishful thinking" turns out to be correct, and whether or not organic life or its precursors do in fact exist in outer space, his ideas show how far scientists' thinking has come from the belief that life is a statistically improbable thing.

Indian editor raps both Vietnam sides

By the Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas

Gopalan Kasturi, editor of the newspaper that won the 1968 World Press Achievement Award, has voiced disapproval of American bombing of North Vietnam and of North Vietnam's aggressive tendencies toward its southern neighbor.

Mr. Kasturi is editor of the Hindu, a 90 - year - old English - language daily newspaper published in Madras, India. He spoke to a brief news conference at San Antonio.

Mr. Kasturi said the Hindu newspaper has no policy as such on Vietnam "but we do comment on the United States position in Southeast Asia, especially in Vietnam.

"We don't approve of the bombing of North Vietnam," he said, "nor do we approve of the aggression displayed by the North Vietnamese.

"We do not feel that the American presence in Southeast Asia is such an evil as others have said, including many Americans."

Mr. Kasturi, accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart MacDonald of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, is touring the United States and Canada. The Hindu won the World Press Achievement Award for its editorial campaigns for social reform in India.

Red China treads water

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Agriculture Department says Communist China appears to be making no overall economic gains at this time even though the country's agriculture is providing perhaps the best production in the history of the nation.

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Racing to the rescue

Reporter rides night patrol car with Chicago police

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

It was 8:15 p.m. A humid, overcast night in Chicago.

"Ten One." The voice crackled over the car radio.

"Police officer needs assistance. St. Benedicts High School."

"That means us," the burly patrolman seated next to me said. "Stay in the car if it looks dangerous."

Siren wailing, we were racing down the street now, swerving between lanes to avoid oncoming traffic, the blue signal atop the car blinking out a staccato rhythm of pulsating light . . . shop windows and startled pedestrians spun by . . . unintelligible neon shop signs blurring together into a continuous stream of bright colored splotches.

Ahead, a red traffic light at a major intersection . . . we slowed, paused, and then rushed through, once again gaining speed.

The patrolman, taut and sweating, hunched forward, hands fused to the wheel. . . .

In front of us . . . St. Benedicts School. We screeched alongside the curb, joining other squad cars arriving from all directions. Officers, grim faced, night sticks in hand, leaped from their vehicles and ran toward the building.

It turned out to be a false alarm.

"Probably some kid at the basketball game wanting a little excitement," the patrolman laughed. "But we don't take chances. If there were 39 calls in a row like that we'd still answer the 40th, just in case it was real."

We were patrolling once again, in the area of Graceland Cemetery on the north side of Chicago. This is the territory of the city's 19th Police District, a residential area encompassing a diversity of social, ethnic, and racial types—Negroes and whites, Indians and Mexicans, middle class working families, drab transient hotels, small shops.

For me, it was a first ride in a patrol car. For Patrolman Steve Drewganis, several years on the Chicago force now, a typical night in the busy 3 p.m. to 12 midnight shift.

At this very moment, 420 other patrol cars were cruising the city. During the entire 24 hour day, 1,051 cars would be in continuous movement, a large percentage of them carrying two officers. In addition, hundreds of other cars would be on standby alert at 21 district houses.

Patrolman Drewganis had already been directed to break up a group of hot-rodders squealing noisely up and down a residential block. A ticket had been issued. Earlier, we had checked out an abandoned car to see if it was stolen. It wasn't.

It was darkening now.

"I try to get to know as many people as I can," Patrolman Drewganis commented. "The beat area is only about three square miles, but it's got all kinds of people. It looks quiet out there. But since we're so close to downtown there's always something happening. I try to stay flexible. Never set a pattern to my driving. But I want people to see the car. I want them to know that I'm always somewhere nearby."

Watched by boys

8:32 p.m.—Driving by St. Andrew's playground. A group of young boys playing basketball. We slowed perceptibly . . . the boys stopped their game . . . watched us disappear down the street.

We were on Hermitage Street now. An elderly woman was walking along, her arms weighted down with two shopping bags. She put one down and waved. Patrolman Drewganis waved back.

"Why did you decide to become a policeman?"

"Well, I'd always respected the police. I was sort of a restless kid, I guess. That's not so long ago you know. I'm still in my twenties. Thought about a way to help people. Suppose policemen always say that, but it's true.

"My older brother is on the force. And an uncle. Guess they set an example for me."

We turned slowly up another residential block. Hadn't we been along here before? The streets began to look indistinguishable. Cars were jammed bumper to bumper along curbs. It was the same, block after block.

In a few minutes we would be dispatched to aid a sick man. When we arrived we would find a medical unit already caring for him.

"How do people react when they find out you're a policeman?"

"Responses are mixed. Some get nervous around police, but most are casual. A few girls that I date tell me they worry about my getting hurt. They shouldn't.

Gambling broken up

"Pressures can get pretty strong though. I mean, the 'brutality' charges. Most people only come in contact with us when they're doing something wrong, or when there's some kind of trouble or tragedy. And of course, we tend to see the worst side of people. Suppose that combination creates tensions all around."

We reduced our speed. Ahead of us, gathered under a corner lamppost, several teen-agers were flipping coins in a game of chance.

We yanked the car alongside the curb. Patrolman Drewganis threw the door open and ran quickly around the back toward the group. They seemed stunned.

"All right," he shouted "games over everyone. Gambling is illegal on the public streets. I could write you up if I really wanted to. Now lets break this up and go on home where you belong. Come on, move out."

Grumbling, heads lowered, they walked off.

"See, you can't win. If I'd let them play their game, they'd not only be breaking the law, but picking up a habit that might get them in real trouble some day.

"But now they'll go home and complain to their folks about the 'smart cop.'"

We turned up Ravenswood . . . dimly lit. Railroad tracks paralleled the road. A bad place to be wandering around at night, I thought.

9:25 p.m. As we talked, some person, for reasons totally unknown, was standing in the shadows of an apartment building about a mile away, aiming a pistol at a first floor window. Inside, a number of young women were gathered in the living room. He squeezed the trigger.

"All area cars. Shots fired. North Leavitt Street."

We stopped, backed into a driveway, turned and raced to the apartment house. We were there in less than three minutes. Other patrol cars arrived ahead of us.

No one had been injured. Witnesses said they had seen several youths drive away in a black 1957 Chevy with a Swastika painted on the side. An officer filed a report. In a matter of moments an alert would be broadcast throughout the city.

"See what we deal with, night after night?" For the first time that evening patrolman Drewganis swore.

In another half hour, we would receive a call about a "burglary in progress" in a nearby warehouse. We would race down Paulina Avenue, and turn up an alley . . . car lights would be cut . . . we would slow to a crawl . . . stopping near the building. . . .

Patrolman Drewganis would draw his pistol, take his flashlight, and walk cautiously up the darkened alley toward the building. Overhead street lamps would cast a long shadow ahead of him. . . .

He would be all alone.

Later, we would discover that it was another false alarm.

It takes only a few hours on patrol to learn that the road ahead is always full of shadows for a policeman.

Second of three reports on the Chicago police department.

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

Shaw season in a setting he'd approve

By Melvin Maddocks

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Even Bernard Shaw, the crown prince of public cantankerousness, might have approved of the setting for the Shaw Festival, now in its sixth season. For one thing, this little town—fronted by an 18th-century fort, some 20 miles north of that cliché of industrial power, Niagara Falls—strikes somewhat the same ambivalent posture toward the past and the present that Shaw himself did.

Living almost equal segments of his life in the 19th and the 20th centuries, Shaw delivered his brisk revolutionary thoughts with all the moralizing authoritarianism of a crusty Victorian clergyman. Now his lines are being spoken in the positively quaint Court House Theater to the counterpoint growls and rumblings on the summer air of motorcycles ridden up and down the street outside by the town's restless, thoroughly 20th-century young bucks.

The production during July has been "Heartbreak House." No play exposes better the self-contradiction in Shaw he often took pains to conceal: between the man of the 20th century and the less visible man of the 19th. At the time he wrote "Heartbreak House," Shaw had been reading Chekhov and thinking of wars to come, and both experiences obviously had sobered up the ebullient futurist he liked to play.

Schism beneath the skin

His thoughts prompted him to an angry attack on his homeland ("This soul's prison we call England") that seems like a warm-up for John Osborne. At a deeper level, he was driven to reveal for once the profound Shavian schism that lay beneath the no-nonsense man of reason. In this play Shaw officially stakes his hopes on a kind of evolutionary humanism, but underneath, something despairing, feeling, and unregenerate wonders if instead of a Brave New World "the heavens will fall in thunder and destroy us."

This is a properly brooding production. The lighting is dim. Captain Shotover's nautical Sussex house has the look of a vessel sailing toward doom rather than destiny. The Shavian men-women dialectics have an undertone of extra sadness beneath the wit. The lively debates and set speeches about money and power seem to become subliminal discussions of overkill.

Val Gielgud has directed to give us, as it were, both Shaw rose and Shaw black, and he is greatly aided by Jessica Tandy, who makes Hesione Hushaby a complete Shaw woman, yet halfway on the road to "The Cherry Orchard." Tony van Bridge too brings moodiness as well as octogenarian strut to Captain Shotover in what might almost be a portrait of Shaw. Even the brilliantly matched silliness of Paxton Whitehead and James Valentine as Hector Hushabye and Randall Utterword carries ineffectuality close to the point of tragedy.

Turning point?

The Shaw Festival, with an excellent production like this, would seem to be near some kind of a turning point. A drive is on to build a new theater. (The Court House Theater really is a courthouse: the first door on the left in the lobby reads "Chief constable.") All the forces for cultural and regional chauvinism are drumming. Even the local disc jockeys proudly plug the festival. There are blurbs available from the New York Times, while Ontario critics have been bound to call "Heartbreak House" the "best production ever seen in Canada."

Things are coming to a climax, to a make-or-break time. A Shaw Seminar was scheduled July 27-30. Then, just for a change of pace, the ubiquitous Michéal MacLiammóir arrives (through Aug. 4) with his one-man Wilde show, "The Importance of Being Oscar." Even here, one imagines, a certain ambitious thrust will be felt. For the Shaw Festival—make no mistake—is out to get its audience, rather like old Shaw himself.

The language of dance

. . . is spoken by Fred Astaire as Finian and Barbara Hancock as Susan the Silent in the forthcoming film version of "Finian's Rainbow."

A legacy of Koussevitzky

By Miles Kastendieck

New York

Of all the music singled out by prizes, awards, and commissions from foundations, the music promoted through the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress has emerged as probably more successful in repertory performance than that from any other source. When, therefore, Lincoln Center decided to pay tribute during Festival '68 to the Koussevitzky Foundation on its 25th anniversary, the center recognized significantly a vital contribution to contemporary music.

Since 1942, when Koussevitzky first established the foundation in memory of his first wife Natalia, more than 150 works have been commissioned. These reflect considerable variety: 14 operas, 14 concertos, 33 symphonies, and nearly 50 orchestral works. The success of the first commission, Britten's opera "Peter Grimes," suggests the quality of the project.

With Bartók's "Concerto for Orchestra," Douglas Moore's opera "The Ballad of Baby Doe," Copland's Symphony No. 3, Ginastera's Piano Concerto, and Honegger's Fifth Symphony among the highlights, the succession of works has sustained Britten's leadership. Three orchestral and two chamber-music programs during the festival accented both their variety and caliber. If those for orchestra outshone those in chamber music, the reason lay in their being more substantial and probably more communicative.

Composers conduct

The tribute began with a Philharmonic concert in which three well-known composers each conducted his own work. Leonard Bernstein's "Serenade" (after Plato's Symposium) opened the program appropriately; the composer-conductor symbolized Koussevitzky's recognition of Mr. Bernstein's gifts in both fields. The inclusion of Aaron Copland's Third Symphony underlined Koussevitzky's firm belief in Copland's talents. The world première of Gunther Schuller's Concerto for Double Bass and Chamber Orchestra accented the continuing activity of the foundation, which has commissioned 50 composers since 1960.

That Copland's 22-year-old symphony dominated the concert could be attributed not only to the vitality of his well-developed musical ideas but also to his idiomatic expression of them. The same sense of identity did not stem from the Schuller work although he wrote knowingly and brilliantly for the double bass (a fact Koussevitzky would have appreciated as a double bass player).

Ginastera concerto

A program by the Pittsburgh Symphony conducted by André Previn listed William Schuman's Symphony for Strings, Britten's Sea Interludes from "Peter Grimes," Lopatnikoff's Concertino, and Walter Piston's Symphony No. 6—a line-up of representative foundation commissions which have made their way with varying degrees of success. The final concert presented appropriately by Erich Leinsdorf and the Boston Symphony (which has accounted for many foundation premières) offered Stravinsky's "Ode" (1943), Dallapiccola's "Tartiniana," Ginastera's Piano Concerto, and Bartók's Concerto for Orchestra. The excitement generated by Ginastera's concerto sparked the evening, the work comparing favorably with the Bartók almost 20 years its senior. Both eclipsed the Stravinsky and Dallapiccola.

The chamber music programs, admirably conducted by Richard Dufallo, fared less felicitously. These included Irving Fine's String Quartet, played by the Lenox Quartet, and Seymour Shifrin's Third Quartet, played by the Composers' Quartet. Listed also were Stefan Wolpe's Chamber Piece No. 1, George Crumb's Three Madrigals, Bk. 1, Henze's "Being Beauteous," Takemitsu's "Dorian, the Horizon," and David Del Tredici's "Syzygy," a première. Like so many avant-garde works, those by Crumb, Del Tredici, and Takemitsu fascinated primarily through the sounds produced.

In the second program were Peter Davies' "Revelation and Fall," Xenakis' "Akrata," Nono's "Canciones a Guiomar," Martirano's Octet, and Wallingford Riegger's Concerto for Piano and Woodwind Quintet. Only Mr. Davies aroused audience interest beyond acceptance. Somehow this avant-garde music begged more questions than it answered, but hearing it was most important. Festival '68 gained stature through challenging the public with such programs.

Werner stars in 'Interlude'

By Alan N. Bunce

Beneath its soap-opera trappings "Interlude" is skillfully put together and at times quite credible. Perhaps the filmmakers feel that all the romantic sauce the movie drips with is needed to make their tale of an illicit affair more palatable. But this treatment makes it hard to enjoy the performances and the arresting visual touches that are the film's best assets.

Stefan, a famous symphony conductor (Oskar Werner), is to be interviewed by a young girl journalist (Barbara Ferris). The first dramatic sight of him is caught at the end of a Beethoven crescendo, surrounded by huge blow-ups of himself.

The film is full of little vignettes that mock certain aspects of life, but Stefan himself is seen in a romantic haze, wielding his flamboyant baton in sweat-faced absorption before TV cameras or living elegantly with his beautiful wife on an estate.

Stefan's relationship with Sally—told in flashback—blossoms against the background of his music, and the film attempts, usually without success, to weave the music's power into their lives. Director Kevin Billington frames their heads in lingering poses of pensive longing. In one idyllic setting after another, his camera pokes through leaves to watch tranquil love scenes whose intimacies are blocked from view.

Mr. Werner makes Stefan's fall from rectitude quite plausible, and Miss Ferris, who can cry openly without seeming affected, is quietly believable. Both curb the film's gushing nature by their expert handling of the roles, although both inevitably reflect the story's aimlessness.

The late Virginia Maskell is stately, beautiful, and convincing as the offended wife.

Model cities report progress

By the Associated Press

Washington

Early planning in the model-cities program has been marked by widespread disputes — and some outright power struggles — between city officials and residents of neighborhoods involved, the program director acknowledges.

But H. Ralph Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, says in most cases it's been a healthy conflict.

"There are tensions," Mr. Taylor said in an interview. "But remember, your're starting from a background of suspicion on both sides. This has been a very healthy thing."

Mr. Taylor said that although some of the disputes have turned into outright struggles for control of the programs, only in two of the 75 cities selected so far—Newark, N.J., and Oakland, Calif.—have city hall and the neighborhood failed to reach an acceptable agreement on how to divide authority.

The model-cities program, began nine months ago with selection of 63 cities, is attempting to make a single poor neighborhood in each city an attractive place to live.

While local governments have ultimate responsibility for the program, residents of the chosen neighborhoods must be given "maximum" participation.

Power fights occur

Mr. Taylor said struggles for control have occurred in some cities where either the mayors or the neighborhoods wanted to run the whole show.

Asked whether the "black-power" movement has contributed to such struggles, he said, "Yes, it has."

Officials in some cities have given complete authority to the neighborhoods, Mr. Taylor said. But he said that approach isn't likely to succeed.

City hall alone, he said has the power to bring into the project the cooperation of such elements as schools, the welfare agency, the housing authority, and the police department.

Many federal programs to date have lacked such unity, Mr. Taylor said, so "they become a series of projects, with everyone looking for dough."

Asked about a report by Rep. William B. Widnall (R) of New Jersey, that local officials complain of delays in federal funding and too much federal red tape, Mr. Taylor replied:

"You always have these kinds of complaints. But we're working on every one of them."

Mr. Widnall said that on the basis of a survey of replies he received from officials in 38 of the 75 model cities "there is no doubt that local officials, elected or appointed, are not enthusiastic over the concept of the model-cities program, and I stress the word concept."

But Mr. Taylor said: "I think for a program that has only been in operation this long, we're doing pretty well. I have a very positive feeling that it's catching on."

U.S.-Japan sea pact

By the Associated Press

Osaka, Japan

Naotsugu Nabeshima, head of Japan's science and technology agency, has announced plans for joint U.S.-Japanese development of marine resources off Japan's coast. He also said Japan's fishing industry is considering switching from conventional to nuclear-powered ships.

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'Collegians' not looking back

SPORTS

By Harry Molter
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

When Ron Yary lines up at offensive right tackle for the College All-Stars this Friday night (Aug. 2) his blocking assignment on most plays will be Willie Davis. Davis is the outstanding all-pro defensive end for the Green Bay Packers, Super Bowl champions of all they survey in the world of professional football.

"I've watched Davis in our game films of Green Bay," said Yary, a 250 pounder from Southern Cal who will join the Minnesota Vikings after the all-star game. "Willie is very fast and quick. He likes to head for the outside and then cut in sharply. You don't just block someone like Davis. You have to run with him and try to hustle him out of the play."

In the past two College All-Star Games the Packers, as champions of the National Football League, have held their collegiate graduate opponents scoreless. Last year, for example, such all-star passers as Bob Griese of Purdue and Steve Spurrier of Florida couldn't lead the collegians close enough for even a good field-goal attempt.

No change in style

Much of the blocking burden falls on the offensive linemen such as Yary, center Forrest Blue of Auburn, guards like Bill Lueck of Arizona, Maurice Moorman of Texas A&M, and John Williams of Minnesota, big Russ Washington of Missouri—a 285-pound tackle and the biggest man on the squad—and tight ends like Charlie Sanders of Minnesota.

"We haven't talked much about not scoring the last two years," commented Lueck after one of the final All-Star drills here at Northwestern's Dyche Stadium. "We're not looking back." Lueck and linebacker Fred Carr from Texas El Paso will have mixed emotions as they will be joining Green Bay as rookies immediately after the game.

"My main blocking assignment wil be Henry Jordan," explained Lueck. "I won't change my style any from college but our line coach, Duane Putnam, has pointed out some of the tricks Jordan uses. He's especially quick and good at spinning away from a block. This is what I have to be alert to."

No weakness this year

One encouraging note comes from Carl Brettschneider, one of the many pro scouts who visit the All-Star training camp to follow the progress of rookies who will be joining their teams after the game. "Usually you have a weakness in one area," he said. "Last year it was the All-Star offensive line. I can't find any weakness this year."

Norm Van Brocklin, the ex-Minnesota Viking coach making his debut as head coach of the All-Stars, has been relatively pleased with the attitude and progress of the 50-man hand-picked squad. An outstanding pro quarterback with Los Angeles and Philadelphia, Van Brocklin brought only two passers to camp — Gary Beban of UCLA and Greg Landry of Massachusetts. This has cut down confusion and speculation as to who will run the All-Star offense on the field with both quarterbacks sharing equally in the preparation.

Battle plan ready

"The last time the All-Stars won [in 1963] they had a scrambling quarterback in Ron VanderKelen. In a one-meeting situation this can confuse the defense," commented one veteran observer. "Beban has the same style on occasion. A coach such as Van Brocklin likes to do the unorthodox. He might give Beban a free hand to scramble or he might put Landry and Beban in the game at the same time. Otto Graham used two quarterbacks in the same backfield a few years ago and threw the pros into temporary confusion."

The All-Stars have good range and exceptional speed in their receivers, including Earl McCullouch of Southern Cal, Bob Wallace of Texas El Paso, Dennis Homan of Alabama, and Haven Moses of San Diego State. McCullouch, a 175-pound hurdler and sprinter, was rated a top prospect for the U.S. Olympic team until he made the decision to play professional football this fall.

Reports at Dyche Stadium are that Van Brocklin had his battle plan drawn up two months ago. He has cut down on physical contact and scrimmages in training camp and stressed execution and mental alertness. Several players, such as Larry Csonka, Mary Upshaw, Jim Smith, and Jon Henderson have come in for special mention.

Csonka, a 6-3, 236 pounder from Syracuse, heads a powerful fullback group. The others are 240-pound Lee White from Weber State and 210-pound Jim Klick from Wyoming.

Secondary on spot

Upshaw is from Trinity (Texas) College and at 240 pounds is the lightest of the defensive linemen. His brother Gene, who played college football at Texas A&I, was a tackle for the All-Stars last year and co-captain of the offense along with Purdue quarterback Griese. Gene later earned a starting role with the American Football League champion Oakland Raiders.

Oregon's Smith and Henderson from Colorado State are part of the defensive secondary which will be on the spot trying to stop Boyd Dowler, Carrol Dale, and the rest of the Packer receivers from catching Bart Starr's passes. This is the hardest job on any All-Star squad.

Henderson also holds the ball when Jerry DePoyster of Wyoming does the place kicking. Prior to their 1963 upset victory, the All-Stars had last won in 1958 when Bobby Joe Conrad kicked three field goals and in 1955 when Tad Weed boosted four. "I kicked one from 55 yards in college and once from 67 yards in practice," says DePoyster. "The big thing is not to get emotionally involved in the tempo of the game. You have to know what's going on but still keep calm."

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Gallery of three

Golfer lines up his putt on the 13th green at Woodland Golf Club in Auburndale, Mass., site of this week's 54-hole Francis Ouimet Memorial Invitational, starting Friday. Top amateurs from 17 states will participate.

Culver always ready to pitch

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Despite what you may hear or read from time to time, most big-league ballplayers get along just fine with most baseball writers.

George Culver does, too. But he has a special reason. He happens to be a baseball writer himself when he isn't pitching for the Cincinnati Reds.

George, who tossed the National League's first 1968 no-hitter Monday night, goes one step further. He is writing a book.

"I'm not sure you can call it a book," the young right-hander said on his recent visit to Shea Stadium. "I can read it from beginning to end in about 45 minutes. Maybe I should hope it ends up in Sports Illustrated, or in some other magazine."

As yet unnamed, the Culver literary effort is about his winter ball experiences in Venezuela and Puerto Rico.

Weekly sports columnist

"I had two winters in Puerto Rico and two in Venezuela," Culver explained. "Venezuela, especially, was quite an experience. I actually ended up in jail down there, through no direct fault of my own. But I'd rather not go into that. It's better forgotten. The way things are there, I was lucky to get out and back to the dear old United States.

"However," he continued, "I've really enjoyed putting down the experiences of American ballplayers — the advantages and the problems — when they play winter ball beyond our shores. I started out thinking the book might be all humor. But then I had to get serious in spots and now it's about half and half."

Reds' George Culver
. . . a baseball writer himself

Meanwhile, Culver, who threk his hitless masterpiece at the Philadelphia Phillies, keeps his hand in by writing a daily sports story for his hometown newspaper.

"I live in Oildale, Calif., which is a suburb of Bakersfield," he said: "The column goes in the Bakesfield Californian once a week, on Wednesday. Do I write about myself? I write about ballplayers in general, about the Reds, and of course the National League. You'd say I write mostly about the things that have impressed me. I don't always like what I write, but I sure enjoy writing it."

Ran cross-country

Pounding a typewriter also figured in Culver's collegiate athletic career.

"I played basketball and baseball, and ran on the cross-country team in high school in Bakersfield," he said. "But when I got to Bakersfield Junior College I just played baseball. I wanted to spend some time writing. Even then I was getting things published by the Bakersfield Californian. I always figured that if I couldn't make the grade as a ballplayer, at least I'd be able to be around ball parks."

Cincinnati is Culver's third big-league outfit. "Jerry Collis, my college baseball coach —who, incidentally, has been more influential than anybody else in my career—led me to signing with the [New York] Yankees. I'd been offered a $1,000 bonus to sign with Philadelphia right out of high school. But Jerry had a connection with the Yankee organization and knew their scouts, and figured I'd have a better chance with them. So I waited. The Yankee pitching staff was getting old."

But just about the time the young pitcher was getting used to the Yankee farm system he was drafted by the Cleveland Indians. The Reds got him last winter in the deal that sent Tommy Harper to Cleveland.

"I'd seen George during the two years I was managing in the Pacific Coast League," said Dave Bristol, the Cincinnati skipper. "In fact, everybody in our organization liked him and recommended we take him from the Indians.

"I thought he might make a fifth starter on my staff or the sort of long-relief man who might hold them until we could get 'Abby' [Ted Abernathy] in there. But when Jim Maloney, Gary Nolan, and Mel Queen all had arm trouble in the spring, I had to move George up. And he's been great. He's pitched more innings than anyone else on my staff."

Bristol likes the youngster's attitude. "He's always on the field, doing something," the manager pointed out. "When we played an exhibition game a while ago with the International League all-stars, he asked to pitch. Can you imagine that? He has a quick curve and slider, and he isn't afraid of bats."

Mel Harder, the Cincinnati pitching coach, had this to say about Culver: "He's never had any arm trouble, so you know he has the equipment. He's always ready to pitch—to start or relieve. He has a little control trouble now and then, but only in spots—to two or three hitters. Then he snaps out of it. He'll add a change of pace eventually. He hasn't needed one to date, because he mostly relieved with Cleveland —and when you relieve, it's powder river—all fast balls."

Social concern stressed

Barth influence ebbs in world theology

By Louis Garinger
Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uppsala, Sweden

Twenty years ago when the World Council of Churches was founded at Amsterdam, Protestant theology was still strongly under the influence of Karl Barth. His Neo-Reformation theology, or Neo-Orthodoxy as it is commonly called, had a tremendous influence on the thought of many of those who formed and guided the council in its early years.

Nothing reveals quite so clearly the changes that have taken place in the theological climate as does the fact that Dr. Barth's Neo-Reformation thought is today viewed in historical perspective. Barthian theology, though not without a continuing influence, no longer dominates the theology of our time.

Karl Barth's approach led to a new emphasis upon Scripture, especially the significance of the Christ, hence it has been referred to as Christological or Christocentric. Prof. Hendrikus Berkhof of the Netherlands said in his address to the Fourth Assembly of the World Council here in Uppsala, "The basis of the World Council of Churches, as an expression of our common confession, has rightly been called Christological."

Basis broadened

Yet in this very assembly might be seen a broadening of that basis beyond the Barthian Christological emphasis. One reason for this has been the growing influence of Eastern Orthodoxy in the council, numerically and otherwise.

Due in no small part to the ancient Eastern churches, the heavy Christocentric emphasis in the theology of council documents and pronouncements is giving way to a trinitarian tone. Thus, in laying the theological groundwork for council policy and action, there now appear more references to the Father and especially to the Holy Spirit.

Stressing a transcendent God, divine revelation over human reasoning, man's utter dependence upon divine grace, and the significance of the Word, Karl Barth's thought has a strong other-worldly emphasis. Despite his own vigorous opposition to Nazism and his support of the German confessing church of that time, the general thrust of his thought has been that the church should hold itself aloof from the political realm.

Pendulum swings

Nowadays the pendulum has swung away from transcendence and back to immanence. Dr. Barth's other-worldliness is out of fashion or, more seriously, fails to meet what the churches sense to be the special needs of our times.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Gill in addressing the assembly put it this way: "Fifty years ago, Dr. Barth talked us into entering with him 'the strange new world of the Bible. . . . Twenty years ago we were still there. . . . Not so new, not so strange by then, but still our ecumenical rendezvous.

"And then, just when we were all quite at home in the by-now-altogether-familiar, not-strange-at-all-anymore world of the Bible, our teachers began calling us out into the strange new world of the world. . . . That is where our startlingly matter-of-fact theology now bids us."

Dr. Barth provided little to go on for a church which believes it must make its influence felt in the problems of mankind. For a secular Christianity — a Christianity deeply involved in secular affairs — the church had to look to Dietrich Bonhöffer and others who came after. Given the present involvement of the World Council of Churches and of most of its member churches in what has been called "the secular city," the influence of Barthian Neo-Reformation theology was bound to decline.

Western unrest puzzles Red youth

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Report from **East Germany** 5

Propagandists in this Communist city are seeking political capital in the recent student unrest in West Germany.

They applaud it as an "extra parliamentary opposition" which may force new attitudes in Bonn toward this other Germany.

But young East Germans in their late teens and early 20's—who have known nothing but this Communist regime—say they are puzzled, even shocked, by the violent, demanding mood of the young demonstrators in the Western world.

"I can understand American students being against the Vietnam war," one young university graduate said, "but they seem to be against everything else as well. Yet, look at their privileges."

Another said: "Students in Western countries have so much opportunity that we don't have, that we just cannot appreciate many of their complaints about university conditions. They have better stipends and far fewer problems than we. They have chances for wider study."

Western choice praised

"There are, for example," he said, "no limits on education for the most part in Western universities. Boys and girls study what they want. So do we up to a point, but our teaching is less 'free,' more political and too ideological."

There is no fear of not finding a place to work. Currently, more than a million jobs are waiting for newcomers in industry and in other fields.

Travel freedom envied

Most young people here appear to be serious minded, and have a slightly puritanical attitude toward the permissiveness of Western society.

One young couple, university graduates, told me they had a "modern marriage." This meant they both have good government jobs and that household responsibilities are shared. They said they were not members of the party nor was there any pressure on them to join. "We do our work, and we want our leisure time to follow the interests we have."

They like Western movies but dislike the "preoccupation with sex" which they said many of the movies exhibit.

The things the couple say they envy most of Western students are "complete freedom" and the freedom to travel. They believe Western students should value more what they already have instead of indulging in violence and unconventional tastes.

Young East Germans make a point of not letting the Berlin Wall bother them any more. They have to live with it and so they do.

What troubles them, however, are the tantalizing thoughts of the wider world outside the Eastern European countries.

Fifth of a series. Next: East Germany—economically sound but politically uneasy.

Spanish canon fined for labor dealings

By Reuters

Malaga, Spain

The civil Governor of Malaga Province has fined a prominent Spanish liberal theologian 20,000 pesetas ($284) for holding meetings with members of a powerful underground labor movement.

An official announcement said Fr. José Maria Gonzalez Ruiz, a canon of Malaga Cathedral, held meetings at his house with members of the banned worker commissions, which campaign for trade unions.

The civil Governor ruled that the meetings were aimed at disturbing public order and imposed a summary fine.

Fr. Gonzalez Ruiz is already awaiting trial by the public order court, which tries political cases, on "illegal propaganda" charges arising from publication of the text of a talk he gave at an international ecumenical center in Turin, Italy.

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By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Jugs and mugs

Typical Irish shapes of jugs and mugs from the Shanagarry Pottery, County Cork, Ireland. Glaze ranges from creamy beige to a rich, dark black-brown. Clay used is from the Black Water River. From the Irish Pavilion in New York.

Poetic fingers of Irish potters

WOMEN TODAY

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

County Cork, Ireland

Irish potters—the best of them—have poetry in their fingers. They work with sureness and sensibility, and they are developing a modern Irish pottery with an earthy, direct character all its own.

Swinging south from Dublin, our first stop was to see John ffrench in his design studio at the Arklow Pottery, in County Wicklow. It's in an old ship chandler's yard, on the quay from where great schooners once sailed away into the Irish Sea.

John ffrench is an articulate, bearded artist who has traveled widely, worked abroad, and fused his experiences into a style uniquely his own. It involves delightful ceramic mobiles, mirror frames, functional serving and decorative pieces, as well as art forms.

Having trained at the State Institute of Crafts in Florence, Italy, followed by work for an Italian potter, his work is strongly influenced by Mediterranean colors: yellow-greens, turquoise blues, marine blues, oranges, reds, and umbers. The gaiety, humor, and pattern in his work, however, he terms strictly Irish.

Repeated form

The form of a bird repeats itself throughout his work. "There is no mystery about it," he explains, "I just find the bird a very decorative and pleasing shape."

Though he says most Irish studio potters are still influenced by the Bernard Leach school of English potters, he has broken with that tradition to work in high-fired earthenware (not stoneware), and in the sunny glazes that best suit his disposition. Although Arklow is a mass producer of pottery, John ffrench has been left free, these past five years, to create new designs and produce them on a limited-production basis (in the tradition of the great Scandinavian potteries).

Mr. ffrench was invited to India in 1957 to introduce the use of glaze to village potters and remained there for three years. In 1960, he worked in Iceland while preparing for an exhibition of his work in Reykjavik. He is married to a girl from Stockbridge, Mass. His expressive designs are sold by many outlets in the United States, including Lord & Taylor and the Irish Pavilion in New York.

Moving south around the coast, we come next to Youghal. There we found Tony Breslin working in his two-year-old Youghal Pottery which is housed in a small factory, next to a compact house, both of which he built for himself.

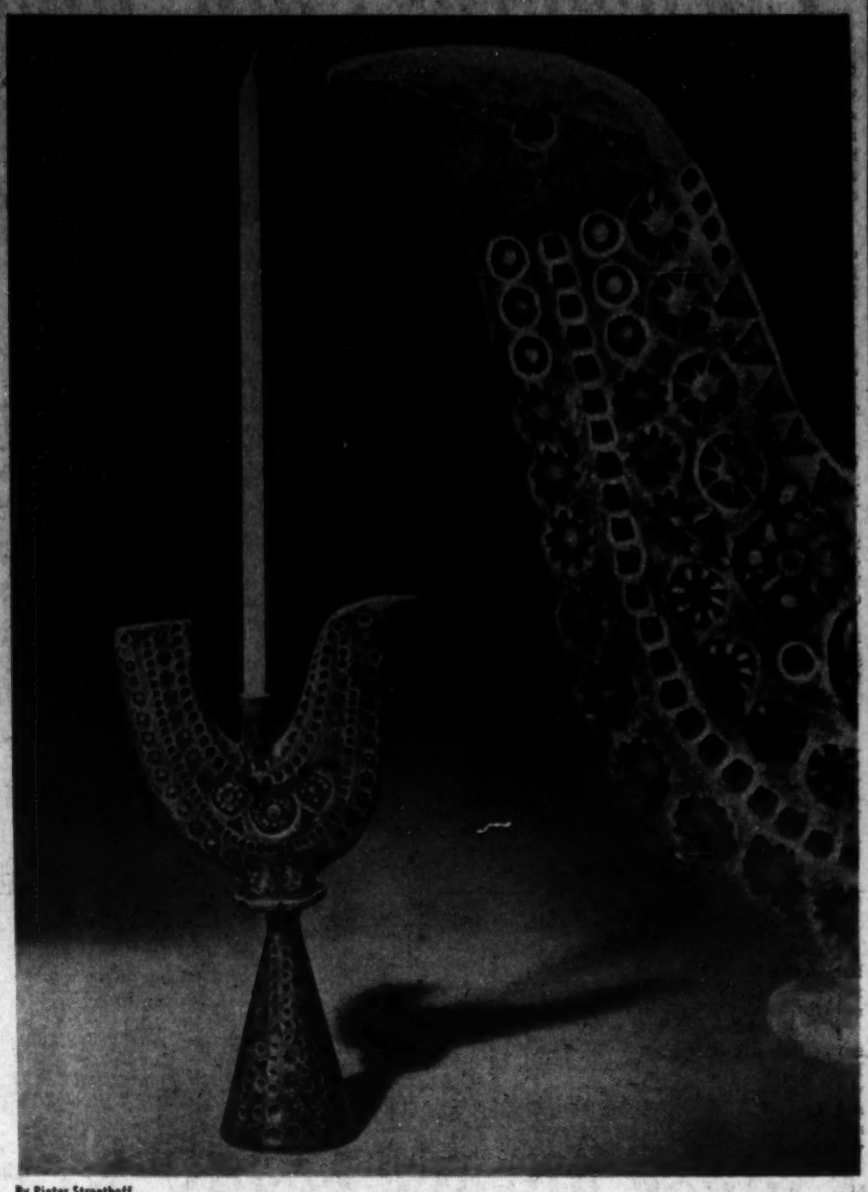
Like medieval pottery

Mr. Breslin is a thoughtful man—a reader and researcher, who would like nothing better than to sit and throw beautiful pots on his wheel. But he must train and supervise 14 workers, design new pieces, and keep production going smoothly through his little factory. Right now, he is in his medieval period. He was commissioned by the curator of Bunratty Castle to make all the "chalice" goblets, the mead goblets, soup bowls, jugs, and sweets dishes, used for all the medieval banquets served at Bunratty, Dunguaire, and Knappogue Castles. The shapes are as near those used in the 12th century as possible. The pieces are dipped into a dark green glaze, with the raw clay left showing at the base, just as medieval potters fashioned them.

Some of his pottery forms are now on sale in New York at the new Irish Pavilion shop-restaurant on 57th Street. They are a dull rough wheat color and they have the rugged look of earth.

In County Cork, near Midleton, the Philip Pierce family produces Shanagarry Pottery — a rich brown, black, and beige ware that looks and feels sturdy and enduring. Philip Pierce and his wife, Lucy, came to Ireland from England and began to "pot" some 12 years ago. They bought a several-hundred-year-old house, with a cobblestone courtyard and barns out back — for the pottery. They use clay from the Black Water River, and their squat Irish jugs have a long design history. Now their sons, Simon and Stephen, adventurous young men who just worked their way around the world, studying with potters in New Zealand, Japan, and Australia, are back home to have their own design "say." New pot forms by the family Pierce are on exhibition this month at the Brown Thomas store in Dublin. Harrods of London make Shanagarry available to the British, and the Irish Pavilion in New York, will act as distributor in the United States, as well as retailer.

It was Shanagarry Pottery that designer Robert Wallace chose for his rural cottage in County Galway. Mr. Wallace may be designing luxurious custom-made V'Soske-Joyce rugs for the King of Nepal or Dunbeath Castle in Scotland, and Art Nouveau rugs for Liberty of London, but the transplanted Californian wants the simple life in his Irish cottage. For him, Shanagarry produces the look of Eire that he wanted most on his table.



By Pieter Stroethoff

Bird-form

John ffrench's colorful bird-form candlesticks signify gaiety, humor, and pattern that he terms "strictly Irish." Repeated throughout his work are bird forms which he finds pleasing. At his job with Arklow Studio Pottery, County Wicklow, Ireland, he is free to create new designs and produce them on a limited production basis.

Mom favors the generation gap

By Darren Stone

Looking homeward

I am in favor of the generation gap. Partly because it is an ancient tradition among the human species (and we have no choice). Partly because it helps to keep order in the family. If there were no obvious gap between attitudes and interests how could we tell the parents from the children? Sometimes it is a struggle to keep the gap open. Take for instance the area of appearance and dress for women.

My 30 and over friends are not juniors mentally; yet it is difficult to find a dress that does not come too far above the knee for comfort. And we are not teen-agers so why are we asked to dress like teen-agers? (Or why, the question must be raised, do some of the after-30 crowd stampede to put on mini-this and mini-that? Something is definitely out of joint when a woman in her 40's *wants* to look 14.)

There are a few areas in which the record has to be set straight for the youngsters, too. Several years ago when blue jeans were first "in" Chad accused me of "wanting to look like I went to high school."

"Listen, my friend, I was wearing blue jeans before your baby sitters knew what they were. They belong to me and my friends, shredded ends, faded blue, patches and all. And that goes for sandals, too!"

I am also not in the least tempted to switch to X detergent because it will make my hands look like my lovely daughter's. In the first place I consider the claim a bit farfetched; in the second place I am mainly interested at this stage of my career in getting the dishes clean; and in the third place I would feel like Dorian Gray, combing my natural crop of streaked-gray brown hair with the hands of a 14-year-old!

Speaking of hair, I like it long, which I suppose is not a helpful attitude in terms of keeping the gap gapping. But what could have been worse for boys than those awful "butch" haircuts which kept the country in a semi-scalped condition 15 years ago? I like it long on boys, longer on girls, and clean and neatly combed on both.

I suppose I just don't know which side of the gap I am on.

'Cardine' launched

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Pierre Cardin, stirring up more excitement in an hour and a half than others had managed in the first four days of Paris couture shows altogether, launched his fall collection with a preview of dresses made of a new fabric called "Cardine."

It's a Franco-American breakthrough—a yarn made from America's Union Carbide Company's Dynel fiber and turned into cloth by French spinners and weavers.

After Cardine, he followed with a big collection of day, late afternoon, and evening clothes that send French fashion into colorful, contemporary circles. There must be a dozen silhouettes—all contemporary. There were two maxi and one just-below-knee coats in the near 300-piece collection, and they were cold weather items.

Circles never looked so pretty as fall's Cardin's: brown coat that's two circles put together front and back and bordered in fur; clear red circle tent coat with run-through belt holding front and back to body.

There are suits for all shapes, from loose cropped jackets to long, belted tunics. Tweeds are usually trimmed in leather, mostly black patent. Dress silhouettes go from unbelted shifts to wide, tight belts, with dropped waist-pleated flounce and several others in between.

Everything has vitality—and wearability. Evening can mean a simple rich crepe, apricot with marabou border; Paisley chiffon circle over sheath; lavish jeweling, or the essence of loveliness in a pale obi brocade evening coat with white fox cuff collar and pale pink belt.

The wedding gown that closed the show was white marabou with matching bonnet and flowing white net veiling.

The collection has a lot of black and neutral, but it also has a rocket load of color — red, blue, orange, green, purple, pink, gold, apricot.

It's strong on boots for daywear, colored stockings, ribbed turtleneck sweaters and jumpers, cuff collar, extended shoulder, cape treatment, narrow gores and pleats in skirts, and run-through belts. This time Cardin skipped the men's clothes.

For the second straight season, Mrs. Grès has a collection that's like a symphony in gentility with some jazz on the side. No woman could ask for evening clothes prettier than a Grès drape in crepe, jersey, or chiffon. She also has some regal taffetas and velvets. But the jewel of the collection is a jersey Grecian toga cape that turns on harps.

The only drawback with Grès evening clothes is that they always upstage her day clothes, which are especially good.

In contrast to Cardin's near boycott on pants, Mrs. Grès does a lot of them.

Couturier André Courrèges still has the best dancing show in Paris.

It started off as a ball—a big red basketball skillfully handled by Leon Hillard of the Harlem Globetrotters—and ended with the same kind of bounce.

Eight freckle-faced models with pony tails and rosy cheeks hopped, skipped, and jumped to foot-tapping rhythms, whether they were wearing jumpsuits or Courrèges' first long dresses.

He does both the Maxi and floor-length dresses for evening, but day stays at least six full inches above the knee. Some of them are typically Courrèges in embroidered white organza. Some aren't so typical with the Courrèges "pure" line interpreted in black, sequined chiffon see-throughs. It's plain that Mr. Courrèges is "putting us on."

Also new in the Courrèges chorus are his gold sequins on white dinner dresses with Courrèges scallops; the large amount of black among his clear primary colors and palest pastels; generous use of leather in wide midriff inserts and collars, cuffs, and trim on coats and suits; military mood in some of his coats; a closer fit in the fit-and-flare silhouette he introduced last year, and a few sculptured bust darts.

He's also using fur lining, fur trim, and fur coats—but it's all make-believe, from his yellow rabbit to ranch mink.

His main colors are navy, red, squash yellow, avocado, pale blue, pink, brown, beige, black, and Courrèges white.

Day clothes have the same Courrèges look, with a few new details, and it's as fresh and pretty as ever. This year he adds a signature scarf—as if he needed it.

MOVIE GUIDE

We publish this Guide as a service to our readers, to help them decide for themselves what movies they may wish to see. The Guide is intended to cover current screen attractions being widely shown. It describes briefly the contents of each film, furnishes a capable comment and classification (**A** means adults, **F** means Family). However, these classifications do not constitute endorsements. Further guidance is supplied by reviews on the Arts-Entertainment pages.

BAND OF OUTSIDERS (French) — Jean-Luc Godard's deftly crafted film about romantic innocence and criminal opportunism highlights the illusive quality of the ideals of the protagonists. Anna Karina stars.—A.

BENJAMIN (French)—18th century tale about boy and girl losing their innocence in a slick setting of amoral hedonism. Teasing tedium with little point and less purpose.—A.

BOOM!—Visually opulent, dramatically tedious Tennessee Williams story directed by Joseph Losey. Elizabeth Taylor plays a rich, dying widow who holds sway on her decadent island kingdom off the Sardinian coast. Richard Burton is an ominous stranger who comes both to taunt and brighten her last days.—A.

CHINA IS NEAR (Italian) — Marco Bellocchio's sure and natural direction gives force to an iconoclastic swipe at various human foibles, primarily hypocrisy and the futility of "causes."—A.

CHUBASCO—Ordinary adventure-story ingredients given fillip of excitement by competent use of tuna-fishing background.—A.

DANDY IN ASPIC—Dawnbeat spy film starring Laurence Harvey as double agent. Good performances fail to keep film from falling apart at the end in overmuch gore.—A.

DAY THE FISH CAME OUT—Pretentious allegory about radioactive contamination and influx of tourism on small Greek island, both destructive of peasant ways.—A.

DEPART (French) — Jerry Skolimowski's lively, comic, ultimately revealing — if sometimes vulgar — study of a young man's bursting energies as they switch from an obsession with cars to their unconscious object — his girl friend.—A.

DETECTIVE—Frank Sinatra performs thoughtfully as hard-bitten cop of integrity fighting the system and himself in New York. Shock effects usually realistic, though harrowing story retains some cliches.—A.

DEVIL'S BRIGADE — Unexceptional war film about an unattractive bunch of soldiers. Cearse language and humor, glorification of violence, offset occasionally convincing performances.—A.

DON'T RAISE THE BRIDGE, LOWER THE RIVER—Typical Jerry Lewis comedy finds hero trying to raise money through a succession of shady schemes. Good supporting cast makes proceedings occasionally amusing.—F

DOUBLE MAN — Yul Brynner in spy tale lacking in needed suspense, but performance by him (in two roles) provides interest in an otherwise too obvious plot about a double agent.—A

FACE OF WAR—As the emotional tension of a typical suspense film supported by the realism and force of documentary technique in Eugene Jones's brilliant and disturbing study of United States Marines in Vietnam. The sights and sounds of war without glamour or sensationalism enable the viewer to feel, in some measure, what it is like to be involved in actual armed conflict.—A.

FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS—Roman Polanski as director, writer, and star, stumbles into cross-purposes in this unattractive would-be spoof on vampires. Buried in its slapstick and corn is a thread of indignation at the corruption of innocence, but it is at odds with the entire tone of the film.—A.

FIFTH HORSEMAN IS FEAR (Czech) — Stunningly photographed glimpse of fear-ridden lives during Nazi occupation of Prague in World War II. Excellent use of sound effects heightens tension in film ultimately positive in its statement of human triumph over dark forces.—A.

FOR LOVE OF IVY—Sidney Poitier and Abby Lincoln star in romantic comedy about a gambler whose services are enlisted to help a wealthy family hold on to a maid who yearns for education.—A.

GREEN BERETS—Tedious, preachy tale about violent heroics of American forces in Vietnam. Poor script and direction are made more apparent by dull performances.—A.

HAGBARD AND SIGNE (Swedish-Danish) — Icelandic saga of love, war, and honor retells ancient feud that disrupts a royal romance. Naturalism of setting contrasts with dreamlike quality of plotting.—A.

HOUR OF THE WOLF (Swedish)—Ingmar Bergman's dark glance at the manifest fears and torments of a creative artist and his wife's involvement in them. Max von Sydow. Liv Ullmann.—A.

HOW SWEET IT IS—Debbie Reynolds and James Garner star in comedy about a married couple who misunderstand each other and their teen-age son; things come to a head during a summer in Europe. Pointless, but technically slick film.—A.

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S 'ISNAME — Abrupt, startling cuts liven but eventually spoil this tale of a London ad man who gives up wife and job to seek his lost integrity. Offensive scenes unfortunately intrude. Orson Welles, Oliver Reed, Carol White star.—A.

INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU—Alan Arkin puts his own deadpan stamp on fumbling French detective (formerly played by Peter Sellers) in plot that permits gratuitous violence and other unsavory incidents in the midst of general hilarity.—A.

LEMONADE JOE (Czech)—A witty and biting look at various American institutions and foibles captured in a delightful take-off on the Hollywood western — a chance to see things through Czech eyes.—A.

MADIGAN—Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda in well-written detective film about law-enforcement men whose personal lives and public stances do not always agree.—A.

ODD COUPLE — Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in lively screen adaptation of Neil Simon's hilarious comedy about two men who set up housekeeping together when their wives leave them. Taut direction by Gene Saks keeps the laughter flowing without dropping the polish and believability of the story line.—A.

OEDIPUS THE KING (British) — Christopher Plummer in the title role of a bleakly beautiful translation to the screen of Sophocles's tragedy. Grandeur rather than horror emphasized in a plot that has in no way been softened for contemporary audiences.—A.

PETULIA—Julie Christie and George C. Scott in tale that spotlights the deification of material things. Technically agile film record of the excesses of the affluent society.—A.

P.J. — Title character (George Peppard) is one more disillusioned private eye in a well-acted but drearily familiar framework for brutality.—A.

PRIVATE NAVY OF SGT. O'FARRELL — Weak Bob Hope-Phyllis Diller comedy about efforts to retrieve a sunken supply ship's cargo of beer during World War II in the Pacific.—F.

ROSEMARY'S BABY—Roman Polanski's skillful direction makes vivid his disturbing allegory about witchcraft and the profane.—A.

SPEEDWAY — Those who like Elvis Presley, Nancy Sinatra, and stock-car racing may find bright spots amid the artificiality of this 26th film in Mr. Presley's still highly successful career.—F.

SWEET NOVEMBER — Sandy Dennis and Anthony Newley in tale that blends soap opera and sex comedy to produce an intermittently effective tragicomedy about a dying girl who takes a new lover every month with the intention of helping each one understand himself better.—A.

SWIMMER — Stilted, unreal version of John Cheever story about a man who is a casualty of the affluent society. Attempts to put on film his basically introspective history of decline do not work as they should. Stars Burt Lancaster.—A.

30 IS A DANGEROUS AGE, CYNTHIA—Mildly amusing vehicle for the many talents of Dudley Moore, who stars and is responsible for the music and coauthorship of the screenplay. Concerns a composer who determines to get married and write a hit musical in the six weeks before his 30th birthday.—A.

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE, ORIGINAL FAMILY BAND—Walt Disney musical heavy on nostalgia, light on originality. Sometimes maudlin, sometimes preachy tale of love and politics and the generation gap of the 1880's.—F.

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR—Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway in stunningly filmed suspense tale involving bank robbery and the games people play. Tight plotting adds to tension of hard-to-predict finale.—A.

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY—Stanley Kubrick's brilliant cinematography and profound questioning of the aims of man's inventiveness infuse this three-hour filmic experience with the raw material of wonder. A refreshing lack of dialogue and superfluous plotting directs attention to the purely cinematic elements of a film which performs kinesthetic gymnastics of a high order. Weightlessness and the slow ballet of movements in space are reflected for the filmgoer as concepts of time and space dissolve.—F.

VENGEANCE OF SHE — H. Rider Haggard's mystery woman somehow never appears in this silly adventure referring to her. Occasional visual interest of some scenes dealing with occult rituals is drowned out by generally poor acting and very ordinary directing by Cliff Owen.—A.

VILLA RIDES — Yul Brynner and Robert Mitchum as Pancho Villa and an American adventurer in historical epic emphasizing violence rather than history.—A.

WAR AND PEACE (Russian) — Six-and-a-half-hour film masterpiece, in 70 mm. color, based on Tolstoy's classic novel. Superb Russian cast headed by Sergei Bondarchuk, who also produced, directed, scripted this $100 million, five-year production. Effect of Napoleon's siege of Russia is movingly portrayed through lives of four families of Russian aristocracy, but uneven English dubbing flaws film. Distributor Walter Reade's open-end ticket policy enables viewer to see two parts on separate days.—A.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT FEELING GOOD?—Amusing if not hilarious comedy about the effects of a bird which arrives in New York carrying a virus that seems to affect people's dispositions—for the better. George Peppard and Mary Tyler Moore star.—A.

WHERE ANGELS GO — TROUBLE FOLLOWS — Rosalind Russell smiles and sighs her way through a contrived comedy based on the struggles between an activist nun and her conservative superior. Stella Stevens co-stars as the nun.—F.

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN THE LIGHTS WENT OUT?—Silly sex farce stars Doris Day as successful actress caught in embarrassing situation during the northeastern power blackout of 1965. Terry-Thomas, Patrick O'Neal, and Robert Morse co-star; Hy Averback directed.—A.

WILD IN THE STREETS—Coarse and crude exploitation film in the guise of a comedy about the generation gap.—A.

YOUNG GIRLS OF ROCHEFORT (French)—Visually glorious musical film results from the collaboration of Jacques Demy and Michel Legrand. Light-headed plot interweaves three love stories in a spoof of musical-comedy plots in general. Gene Kelly, George Chakiris, Françoise Dorleac, and Catherine Deneuve, star.—F.

YOURS, MINE, AND OURS — Simple-minded but sometimes enjoyable comedy about the real-life adventures of a widow and widower who decide to marry and thus bring together under one roof a total of 18 children. Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda star.—F.

Recent releases

JULY 31, 1968

FIVE-CARD STUD — Better than average Hollywood western. Dean Martin and Robert Mitchum star as a gambler and preacher caught up in a mysterious feud. Standard amounts of violence are still there, but kept to a lower pitch than in many recent adventure films.—A.

INTERLUDE — Sometimes gushing, often credible tale about a symphony conductor who becomes involved in an adulterous affair. Performances by Oskar Werner, Barbara Ferris and Virginia Maskell shine through the soap-opera trappings.—A.

PRODUCERS — Zero Mostel and Gene Wilder star as a pair of shady Broadway producers. Their attempts to devise a deliberate flop (for money-making purposes) leads them to star a wild-eyed hippy in a ridiculous play called "Springtime for Hitler," written by an ex-Nazi. Hilarious comedy idea is seriously damaged by Mel Brook's sledgehammer direction.—A.

★Gallup Poll rocks Rockefeller, puts Nixon out in front

Continued from Page 1

up, but they had counted on the Gallup Poll as a springboard to pulling the delegates away from Mr. Nixon. An open convention is still dimly possible. But the prospects of a stop-Nixon move have been measurably diminished by the poll.

It could be a turning point.

The chief challenge to former Vice-President Nixon within the platform context now is most likely to come from Gov. Ronald Reagan.

He and his supporters are pushing for a Vietnam plank that would charge the Johnson administration with deception and miscalculation.

Tough line on Vietnam

They want the Republicans here to tell Hanoi quite specifically that the United States will step up the war dramatically if Paris talks fall through.

Should the Reagan people continue to press for the "tough line" on Vietnam, then a nasty struggle could take place here that would be particularly relevant to the Reagan drive for the presidency.

Chairman Everett McKinley Dirksen is set on accommodating the varying positions on Vietnam and the urban crisis within planks that are broad and rather bland. He is an expert at tamping down fires. And perhaps he will be able to achieve this policy of containment here.

Governor Rockefeller has had no intention of pushing his positions on the major issues.

Privately, he has said he simply cannot dilute his effort to gain the presidential nomination by becoming involved in a platform fight.

Under the big tent

Therefore, he is committed to resting quietly, if unhappily, under the big tent that Senator Dirksen was due to put up here — "a tent big enough to cover everyone."

But Rockefeller representatives within the committee have told this reporter they will not remain quiet if the Reagan people insist that a "tough Vietnam line" be inserted in the platform.

Nor, they add, will they put up with a platform that confronts the urban crisis in a "negative way."

"If," said one Rockefeller delegate, "they try to put a law-and-order plank through, we will begin to fight. We want a plank in which the Republican Party addresses itself meaningfully to the problems in the cities. We want law and order, too. But we want the emphasis on finding answers to these problems."

Other polls cited

Governor Rockefeller may not be fading in his come-from-behind drive for the nomination. But one senses that the Gallup Poll has been a major shock to the Rockefeller camp.

In rebuttal the Rockefeller people are citing other, hitherto-undisclosed polls which favor their candidate.

One is a poll of five "marginal" GOP-held congressional districts in Northern industrial areas.

Their findings: Governor Rockefeller would win big against either Mr. Humphrey or Senator McCarthy, bringing the GOP congressman in by the Rockefeller coattails.

At the same time, the findings showed that Mr. Nixon would offer no coattail help, either losing or running an extremely close race in all these districts.

Mr. Rockefeller, too, will soon disclose a national poll which he hopes will show that he, not Mr. Nixon, is the only Republican who could win the big-population states of the North.

But how convincing will this information be now? Previously it has been the hope of the Rockefeller forces that they could be supplementing the findings of the Gallup Poll—not challenging that very important poll.

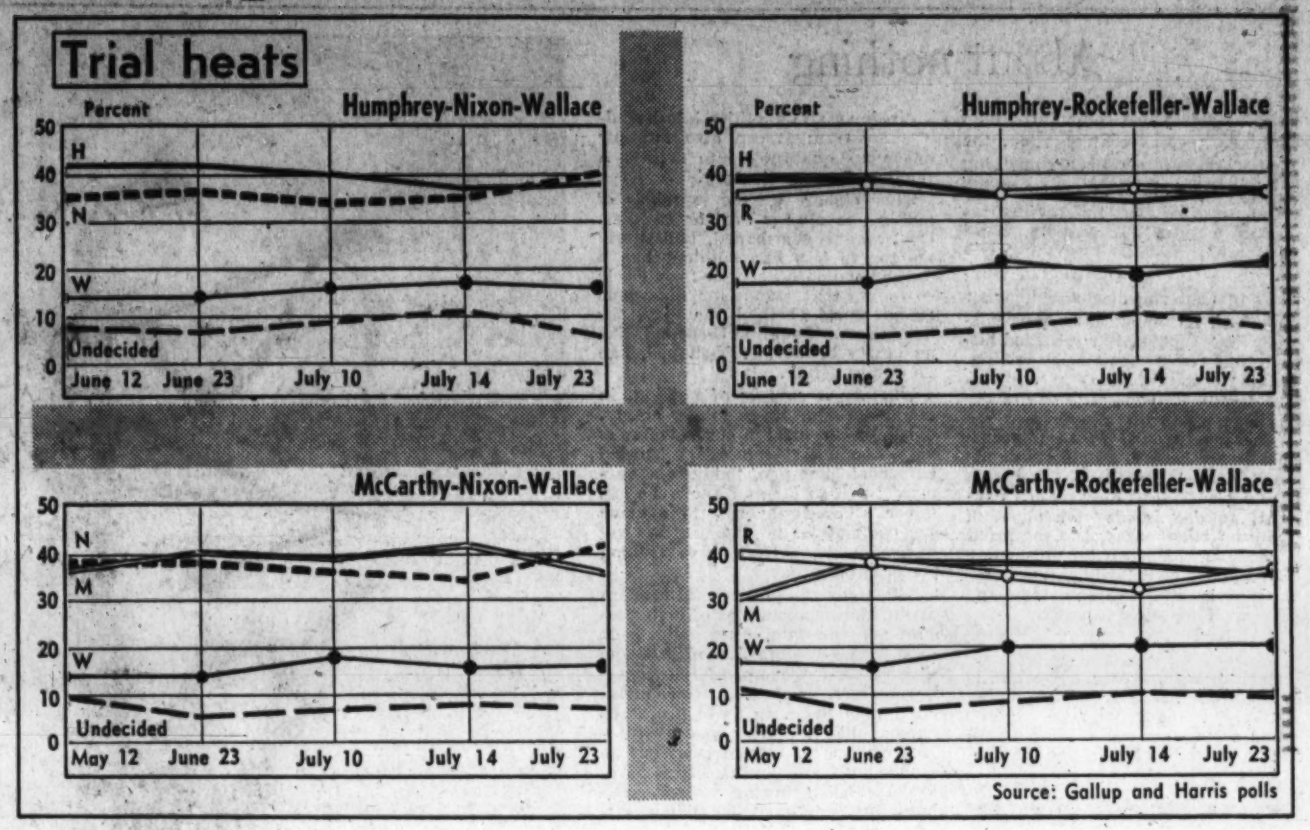
Governor Rockefeller has been gaining some ground of late among the delegates. But Governor Reagan has been making even more progress. Although unlikely, perhaps this would be enough to stop Mr. Nixon and open up the convention to another candidate. But to whom? Rockefeller or Reagan?

A week before the convention balloting was to begin, one had to say that the Rockefeller surge upward had slowed a bit. And Mr. Reagan was on the rise.

[A poll conducted for Governor Rockefeller by Political Surveys and Analysis, Inc., discloses, according to the Governor that if a Nixon-Humphrey contest were held today in eight so-called "essential" states, the GOP candidate might be in trouble.

[Mr. Nixon would take four of the eight states with 126 of the 200 electoral votes. Even so, erosion of potential GOP votes in other states by former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama would necessitate Mr. Nixon's winning in six of the eight states, not just four.

[The states polled between July 21 and 26 for Governor Rockefeller were California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The poll gave four states to each potential candidate. New York, Ohio, California, and New Jersey reportedly went to Mr. Nixon. But pollster Archibald M. Crossley felt that Michigan and Pennsylvania were also needed by Mr. Nixon because of Mr. Wallace's potential elsewhere.]



By a staff artist

Lawyers honor Monitor for articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The American Trial Lawyers Association has awarded The Christian Science Monitor its National Legislative Citation following a national competition.

The award was in recognition of a 1967 series of articles, "Crisis in the Courts," by Howard James, chief of the Monitor's Midwestern news bureau. The series, which spotlighted abuses and shortcomings in the nation's state court systems, earlier won for Mr. James a Pulitzer Prize.

The American Trial Lawyers Association spokesman called the court series "an example of a journalistic contribution that produces results."

Mr. James accepted the award for the Monitor at the ATLA's annual banquet here.

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goals, and a citizens committee on goals and priorities.

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DIVISION OF WATERWAYS—BEACHES
NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals for construction of a Swimming Pool on Prospect Street, in the town of Milford will be received at Room 438, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts until
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1968
at 2:00 P.M. (General Bids)
and at that time publicly opened and read in the Auditorium on the fourth floor.
Sealed Sub-bids will be received in Room 439, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts until Wednesday, August 14, 1968 at 12:00 NOON and at that time publicly opened and read in the Auditorium on the fourth floor.
General Bids and Filed Sub-bids must be on officially numbered forms prepared by the Department, obtainable upon request (without charge) at Room 439, 100 Nashua Street, Boston.
Plans and specifications may be examined at the Division of Waterways, Room 532, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts; Munson & Mallis, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts; Dodge Plan Rooms, Boston, Massachusetts and West Springfield, Massachusetts; Building Trades Employers' Association, Springfield, Massachusetts; Gainey's Construction Newsletter, Boston, Massachusetts; and New England Road Builders Association, Boston, Massachusetts.
Copies of Plans and Specifications may be obtained at Room 439, upon payment of $100.00 per set (IN CASH, MONEY ORDER, CERTIFIED CHECK, BANK TREASURER'S or BANK CASHIER'S CHECK), which amount will be refunded to all Bidders, upon receipt by the Department of the documents in good condition on or before September 4, 1968. General Bidders may obtain two (2) complete sets of plans and specifications and the Sub-bidders may obtain one (1) complete set of plans and specifications. Informational copies of project plans and specifications may be obtained in Room 439, at $50.00 each, which amount is refundable upon receipt by the Department of the documents in good condition on or before September 4, 1968.
Every General Bid, and every Sub-bid for a sub-trade designated under Item 4 of the Information for Bidders shall be accompanied by CASH, CERTIFIED CHECK, BANK TREASURER'S or BANK CASHIER'S CHECK, payable to the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. The amount of such cash or check shall be not less than 5% of the value of the proposed work as estimated by the awarding authority and shall be in the amounts stated below.

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Bids shall be prepared, considered and the contract awarded in accordance with statutes governing such contracts (G. L. Chapter 149, as amended). Every General Bid and every Sub-Bid shall be on forms furnished by the Department. Bids submitted on other forms will be rejected. Foreign Corporations (Out-of-State Corporations) submitting general and/or sub-bids will not be selected as Formal bidders unless a certificate to perform work in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, secured at the Secretary of State's Office, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, is submitted along with their proposal. The award of the contract shall be made within 30 days after the opening of the General Bids, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Legal Holidays.
An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not properly equipped to undertake and complete the work. Proposals which do not include a properly completed "AFFIDAVIT" pertaining to Non-Collusion, etc., will be declared informal. Right reserved to waive any informality and to reject any or all proposals in accordance with the provisions of G. L. Chapter 149, as amended.
Minimum wage and dump-truck rates have been established.
By: EDWARD J. RIBBS,
Commissioner of Public Works
July 30, 1968

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	A	C		A	D	D		P	L	U	S
A	L	A		R	I	O		L	A	N	E
W	I	N	D	I	N	G		A	I	D	E
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R	A	N	T		I	I	I	E	N	A	
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(Continued)

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About nothing

Nothing is more conjectural than nothing. A universal question, the vacant shadow of every something that exists, it has uncountable human applications. Yet nothingness is only a fancy, not a thing. Could something, which isn't anything, be?

Nothing is what Old Mother Hubbard thought she discovered in her cupboard. She must have been mistaken: No cupboard in recorded history has ever contained nothing. Nothing is the substance of many an over-tactful answer; it is one of the unthings which the unobservant see in the unobserved, which unaccustomed ears hear in the desert or the too-disciplined classroom — or even the concert hall. A daydream's footprint, nothing is also the merit of many practical jokes, and the profit of selfishness. What is the gift which, if habitually given, afflicts the giver like a sorrow? Of course, nothing; but few, if any, give it.

* * *

In mathematics, zero, or nought, is indispensable. It indicates something infinitely minute, the one divisor which secures an unlimited quotient from a limited dividend. Not only can it divide small quantities into boundless answers; it can also multiply enormous quantities into nullity. A magical Humpty Dumpty.

The cipher 0, the symbol of nothing, is always oval or circular. Oval means egg-shaped, and surely nothing is less like nothing than a packed and portly egg. As for a circle — to me that stands for the whole round world. I think the sign for nothingness should be U-shaped, like an empty beaker, or Y-shaped, like an empty goblet.

Whether a sample of nothing, in the sense of a space totally empty, exists or can exist in our universe is very doubtful. "Nature," I learned at school long ago, "abhors a vacuum"; and so far as I know she has never allowed anybody to achieve one completely; no engineer has yet devised a way of taking everything out of anywhere.

Although examples of total vacuum are unknown, examples of high vacuum are common: They have been used in the manufacture of goods so diverse as astronomical telescopes, barometers, cyclotrons, concentrated orange juice. In these processes experts fill prescribed spaces with a rich essence of nothingness; but no technologist has yet distilled it pure. I think no technologist ever will: humanity is not made for such inverted absolutes.

Nor for emptiness.

A child climbs a tree, balances on a fence, reads a book, wrestles with a dog, drowses, all in 20 minutes. When asked what he's been up to, he replies sincerely: "Nothing." In a financial disaster a millionaire loses everything—but is not left with nothing: He finds his friends. A beggar, losing even his begging-bowl, may find himself. Delighting in his world, a man who owns almost nothing has so much, so much! Obvious? And so easily forgotten, especially if one possesses many things and enjoys few of them because others possess more.

* * *

What commodity is more expensive than nothing? At high prices buildings are constructed snug and strong so that the weather will do nothing to them or to us inside them. Police forces and legal systems, rules of conduct, armies, banks and strongrooms, all exist to ensure, as far as they can, that human temptations come to nothing. Into roads and railroads, ships, airplanes, buses, cars and hovercraft, safety devices are incorporated at colossal cost in order that normal travel shall be distinguished by nothing untoward. Every hour of every day an emperor's ransom is poured out to fill blanks in the territories of knowledge, knowledge to discover or to teach. Ignorance, the knowing of nothings, is a field costly to cultivate, but the price may be far higher if the field lies fallow.

Nothings are often valuable: a nil quota of envy, bigotry, conceit and similar miseries, is wealth indeed. Financially, also, zero may represent vast sums: A man who once owned liabilities only, and now owns nothing, is far richer than before, and not only in money. Sir Walter Scott, debt-burdened, dedicated his ripest years to the goal of owing nothing. So he honored his many honors.

Nothing is an opportunity. To have nothing to do, nothing to win, nothing to lose, nothing to love or live for, is to possess a passport to someone else's need. A grace of homely kindnesses lies waiting close at hand to be performed by the rich owners of nothing to do.

Even if they are in prison? Perhaps so, even there, even now. One day, certainly, if there are still prisons.

* * *

A drab life, nothing-colored, is another opportunity. Drudgery, trudgery—and grudgery—are never inescapable; if a thing can't be cured, it should not be endured. Dreariness can be avoided, or defeated, or transformed, or re-seen and enjoyed, if the sorely tried will try. As for boredom — this: It is a dry pit in time; if the prisoner at the bottom fills it with efforts to help, even little efforts, even failures — he can climb out on them.

Hellen Keller, plunged into black silence, learned to fill it with warmth, beauty and giving, and so happiness. What a teacher she had! Disaster is less than nothing, and countless victories have been built on it. How often from such emptiness, through prodigies of affection, persistence, faith and patience, have men and women plucked greatness, have lovers of other people's lives established gay and useful careers for their beloved! What satisfaction this must bring them: bright towers reared above gray nothing-marshes!

* * *

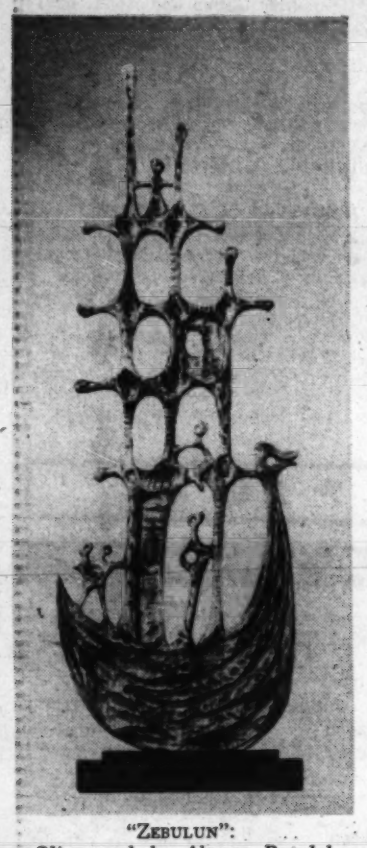
When the light is switched off in a room at night, the rays depart into the walls, floor, furniture and furnishings, and disappear. We call the result darkness, but it is just the old nothing which the light exposed and will expose again. Unlike light, darkness can be neither absorbed nor reflected. How solid it looks; how hollow it is! Already we can see through it with radar and other devices; one day, I expect, we'll see through it without them.

Nothings play their part for peace and peace of mind. Fortifications, physical or intellectual, provide a less reliable protection than the wisdom necessitated by ramparts of gentleness. In all our living, is there any storm-shelter so secure as the power to make nothing of storms?

Not very long ago it was a postulate of physics that matter was so real, so eternal, that it could be neither created nor destroyed. Now we read that when a particle of antimatter meets a particle of matter both are utterly annihilated. Perhaps this can be indicated mathematically: $-1+1=0$. In life, however, $-1+1=$ something: a debt paid or a need met. Such a result is never nothing. This is one difference between symbols and what they stand for.

Perhaps it's only in mathematics, in print, in sound—only in symbol-worlds—that nothingness means anything at all.

NEIL MILLAR



"ZEBULUN":
Olivewood, by Aharon Bezalel

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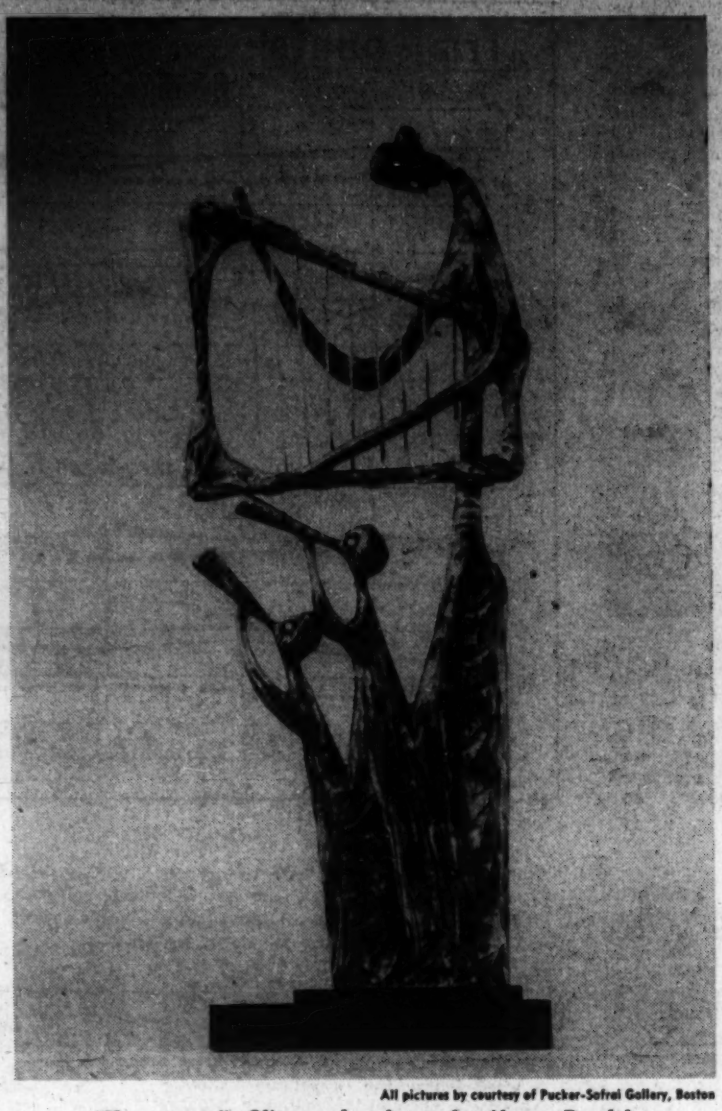


All pictures by courtesy of Pucker-Safrai Gallery, Boston

"HALLELUJAH": *Olivewood sculpture by Aharon Bezalel*

During June, an exhibition of Aharon Bezalel's sculpture at the Pucker-Safrai Gallery in Boston included these works.

Particularly sensitive to the Bible, though he also carves figures from the present scene, Bezalel works in the very hard wood of the olive tree, with intermittent sallies into single-casting.

His small intricate designs have sprightly rhythm and grace, and invite scrutiny from all sides but are primarily frontal in plan.

"Hallelujah," seen above, stands about 14 inches high. Here curve and angle are balanced against each other; the curved arms of all three figures rise in crescendo, while from the junction of forms sharper angles lift our eyes to the stringed instrument.

Also with a musical theme is "Jubal," below. This son of Lamech, described in Genesis as the inventor of the harp and organ, is playing a trumpetlike instrument. In this sculpture one of the most satisfying aspects of Bezalel's work is evident. It is the lovely balance between the substance of carved wood and the open areas — voids that form patterns as potent as the wooden shapes themselves.

"Zebulun" — the symbol of the tribe of Zebulun — is a whimsical work. This bit of hardwood, carved so that it clearly presents the sculptor's agility with the pattern of rhythmic openings, refers to the blessing of Jacob given in Genesis 49:13. Here Zebulun is described as "an haven of ships."

A teacher at Hadassah Alice Seligberg Vocational High School, Jerusalem, since 1950, Aharon Bezalel exhibits in both Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, and has won honors in other exhibitions throughout the world. He recently visited the United States.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

The last voice heard

The brook's was the last voice
that I heard
when I came in from the dark
after hyla choir, redwing clamor,
a hidden, unknown bird,
and the meadow's lark—
a liquid voice that whispered
from among the trees
and washed away
song sparrow threnodies—
an intimate sweet voice
that spoke for all
the fields, the meadows
and the night-held wood
beyond the pasture wall.

AUGUST DERLETH

"JUBAL":
Olivewood, by Aharon Bezalel

Our two acres—the leaning tree

A clump of swamp maples, rising from an old root, contains the Leaning Tree. Here is a restful prop for the watcher of sky and pond. I enter into the green-gray circle on the waterside and take with each hand a slender trunk, yielding but firm. I can lie between the two and look down through the surface to the bottom where pollywogs scoot, and where I lean looking up at me. But I prefer to go further; the sky is below, or above.

It must be windier up there than I know. A red-winged black-bird stands in the upper air, immobile except for the quiver of wings. He hovers high above the tall maple. My eyes do not need to move as I watch—until with a turn of wing as smooth as a gull, he coasts away. The motion makes visible the power of wind currents hitherto unsuspected.

The merest dance of leaves, high on the other shore, proves the light wind again. Here in the lower reaches, above the deep reflected treetops, a spread of ripples plays a prelude to the touch of air on my face. I watch it sweep across, and wait to breathe until it arrives with the scent of water and lilies and leaves—with a feeling of the feathers it has once moved in its travels.

The wind gains substance in its descent to earth; earth is lighter for its touch, and the water records it for a brief moment.

BURNHAM EATON

Spiritual healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible bears record that multitudes came to Christ Jesus and were healed of their infirmities. The Master used no drugs or material methods but healed them by purely spiritual means. He claimed no ability of his own but attributed all power and glory to God.

Luke records that when a woman who had been ill eighteen years came to Jesus, he said to her, "Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity." Then we read that "he laid his hands on her: and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God" (Luke 13:12, 13).

* * *

Do people today feel that because these healings happened nearly two thousand years ago they cannot be repeated now? The power that healed human ills then was the power of God, of infinite Spirit, or Love. Omnipotence has never changed; God is just as potent and available now as He was then. After the resurrection Jesus said to his disciples: "These signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover" (Mark 16:17, 18).

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" the timelessness of Jesus' words. She writes on page 38, "He was addressing his disciples, yet he did not say, 'These signs shall follow *you*,' but *them*—'them that believe' in all time to come." And she goes on to say: "Here the word *hands* is used metaphorically, as in the text, 'The right hand of the Lord is exalted.' It expresses spiritual power; otherwise the healing could not have been done spiritually."

* * *

Whatever the nature of the supposed infirmity—whether it seems to be mental, moral, or physical — the power of divine Love is present today to heal it. We can, through the prayer of spiritual understanding, reflect and demonstrate this power. But we need to recognize that it is spiritual power, not will power. It is the power that comes from an absolute faith in and understanding of God as infinite Spirit, Love, and of man's relationship to Him as His son, His image and likeness. This trust or understanding, which includes the realization of God's allness and of the unreality of anything unlike Him, is attainable only as one consistently practices divine Love in the daily round.

Merely to hope that our prayers will be answered—to pray, as it were, and then wait to see if anything happens—is not to believe, the condition Jesus attached to his promise. In its Biblical meaning, to believe is to have understanding faith and absolute confidence in God's willingness and power to heal. It is to know that in spite of the opposite evidence of the material senses nothing exists except divine Love and man in Love's image.

* * *

It is not God's will that man should become weak and infirm, nor has God made him so. Man is the eternal image of Spirit and hence reflects unfailingly the goodness, strength, wholeness, and harmony of Spirit.

Through the understanding of these truths people can cast out the devil—the belief in infirmities of every kind and thus the outward effects of such belief. Because the omnipotent God does not intend men to suffer from invalidism or baseness, they do not have to. Ailing multitudes can avail themselves of the Christ, Truth, and be healed of their infirmities today just as they were when the Master walked the earth centuries ago.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Hebrew. Four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in a Hebrew translation.]

Horses

In the morning
the horses stood out
sharply against the grass.
They whinnied their own praise.
And I, to add my praise
to theirs, climbed the fence,
moved towards them,
called them.
They ran.
They ran, heads up and
whinnying.
They ran, not from fear or spite
but because running suited them.

ERIC PFEIFFER

רפואה רוחנית

[*This is a Hebrew translation of "Spiritual healing," appearing on this page*]

זהו תרגום המאמר חדתי המופיע בעמוד זה בלשון האנגלית
[תרגום עברי מופיע ארבע פעמים בשנה]

כתבי הקודש מעידים על כך שהמוני אדם באו אל המשיח ישוע ונרפאו מחלייהם. המורה לא השתמש בתרופות או בכל שיטה חמרית אלא רפאם באמצעים רוחניים בלבד. הוא לא טען לכל יכולת משלו אלא יחס את הכוח והתהילה כולם לאלהים.

לוקס מעיד שכאשר באה לפני ישוע אשה שהיתה חולה מזה שמונה עשרה שנים, אמר הוא לה: "אשה, הנה חלצת מחליך" (לוקס י"ג: 12). ואנו מוסיפים וקוראים: "וישם את ידיו עליה ותמהר ותעמוד במלוא קומתה ותתן כבוד לאלהים" (לוקס י"ג: 14).

האם לאנשים נראה היום שמכיון שרפויים אלה קרו לפני קרוב לאלפיים שנה אין הם יכולים לשוב ולקרות עתה? הכוח שרפא חליי אנוש או היה כוחו של אלוהים, של הרוח האינסופית או האהבה. הכל־יכול לא השתנה מעולם; אלוהים הנו בעל יכולת ונתן להשגה היום כשם שהיה אז. אחר קומו לתחיה אמר ישוע לתלמידיו: "ואלה האותות אשר יעשו בידי המאמינים; רוחות רעות יעבירו בשמי; ...וידיהם ישימו על חולים וחיו מחליים" (מרק ט"ז: 18, 17).

מרי ביקר אדי, המגלה והמיסדת של המדע המשיחי*, מצביעה בספרה "מדע ובריאות עם מפתח לכתבי הקודש" על נצחיותם של דברי ישוע. היא כותבת**: "הוא פנה אל תלמידיו, ובכל זאת לא אמר 'אלה האותות אשר יעשו בידיכם', אלא — בידיהם, 'בידי המאמינים' בכל זמן עתיד לבוא". מוסיפה היא ואומרת: "כאן המילה 'ידיים' מופיעה בהוראה מליצית, כמו בפסוק: "ימין אדוני תרוממם"; היא מבטאת כוח רוחני; אחרת לא יכול היה הרעיון להעשות באופן רוחני".

יהא טיב החולי המשוער אשר יהיה, אם נראה הוא כחולי נפשי, מוסרי או גשמי, כוחה של האהבה האלוהית לרפאו מצוי עהה.

יכולים אנו, בעזרת תפילה של הבנה רוחנית, לשקף ולהפגין כוח זה. אך חייבים אנו להכיר בכך שזהו כוח רוחני ולא כוח רצון. זהו הכוח הבא מתוך אמונה מוחלטת באלוהים והבנתו כרוח אינסופית, אהבה; מתוך אמונה מוחלטת והבנת קרבתו של האדם לאלוהים, קרבת בן לאביו, היותו צלמו ודמותו. אמון זה, הבנה זו, הכוללים את ההכרה בכללותו של אלוהים ובחוסר הממשות שבכל דבר שאינו כאלוהים, מושגים רק כאשר אדם מקיים את האהבה האלוהית במעגל החיים היומיומיים.

רק לקוות שתפילותינו תיענה — כלומר, להתפלל ואז לחכות ולראות אם אמנם קרה דבר — אין פירושו להאמין, התנאי אותו צרף ישוע להבטחתו, בהראה המקראית, להאמין פירושו להחזיק באמונה המושתתת על הבנה ובבטחון מוחלט בנכונותו וביכולתו של אלוהים לרפא. פירושו לדעת שלמרות הראיות המנוגדות המובאות על ידי החושים החומריים — דבר אינו קיים מלבד האהבה האלוהית והאדם בצלמה של האהבה.

אין זה רצונו של אלוהים שהאדם יחלש או יתקף בחולי; הוא לא בראו כזה. האדם הוא הדמות הנצחית של הרוח, ולכן משקף הוא בנאמנות את הטוב, הכוח, השלמות וההרמוניה של הרוח.

על ידי הבנתן של אמיתות אלה אנשים יכולים לגרש את הרוח הרעה — את האמונה בחוליים מכל סוג שהוא — ועל ידי כך גם את התוצאות החיצוניות של אמונה זו. מאחר והאלוהים הכל־יכול לא נתכון שבני האדם יסבלו מנכות או שממלות, אין הם חייבים בכך. המונים הסובלים ממחלות יכולים להעזר במשיח, האמת, ולהרפא מחוליים היום כפי שעשו זאת לפני מאות בשנים, בימים בהם הלך המורה על פני האדמה.

* Christian Science במא: "קריסטן סיינס".
** "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" p. 38

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Wednesday, July 31, 1968

Photos by Herman Mathesy, staff photographer

Road of the future into the past

George B. Hartzog Jr. (right), director of the National Park Service, inspects the site for a proposed primitive scenic road to an Indian ruin area at Wetherill Mesa (Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.) to be opened in 1969 or 1970. On this trip he stopped plans for a wide road that would have scarred the hillside. Mr. Hartzog spends many weekends visiting parks to discuss operations and future plans with park officials.

A look at tomorrow's parks

Early next month federal and state officials will meet to fashion recreational-development plans for the vast Yellowstone-Grand Tetons area. It's part of a major new approach, as the National Park Service seeks to revise its blueprints in the light of present conditions and expected future needs.

By Robert Cahn

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

IN A MAP-AND-CHART-FILLED DENver office, for four days last month, 10 National Park Service officials and consultants sat around a paper-strewn table. Their task: to come up with a master plan for the kinds of national parks Yellowstone and Grand Teton should be 10 to 20 years from now, or even up to the year 2000.

At these two essentially automobile-access parks, the roads, campgrounds, and lodges are crowded all summer, at times past capacity. And within a few years, tourists arriving at nearby airports in 500-passenger jets will compound the problem.

So the experts asked themselves some hard questions:

Should lodges, campgrounds, and roads be expanded to keep up with the expected deluge of tourists? Or should all new lodging and camping facilities be kept outside the park? Should private vehicles be barred altogether within the parks and be replaced by public transportation?

How can more visitors be attracted away from roads and encouraged to venture into the back country? How can more people be accommodated off-season, especially in winter?

How can wildlife be protected from people-intrusion? How can people see more wildlife safely? Will increasing water pollution force a limitation on use of Yellowstone Park?

Final plans shape up

Early next month, supervisors of national forests and representatives of other federal and state agencies having recreation facilities or potential near Yellowstone and Grand Teton will meet with the park-service planning team. At this final meeting they will fashion a proposed regional development plan to be presented to National Park Service director George B. Hartzog Jr. and other federal officials.

It is appropriate that Yellowstone, set aside in 1872 as the world's first national park, should also be the springboard for a new look into what the next century holds for national parks.

Although parks traditionally have had "master plans" to guide their development, today the National Park Service is revising all park plans.

Wherever possible, regional planning is being considered. Officials agree that park service problems no longer can be worked out nor can the people's recreation demands be met within the confines of the national park system. The 32 operating national parks are only part of the overall national recreation picture. The planners say their use must be coordinated with other federal, state, and local recreation planning and with greatly expanded recreation opportunity provided through private enterprise.

A visit in '84

Let's look ahead to about 1984—not in Orwellian style, but as some park planners visualize the possibilities.

Let's imagine that Mr. and Mrs. George Norton of Camden, N.J., and their two teen-agers are about to make that long-awaited automobile trip to see some of the national parks. In December they go to the nearest big-city national visitor center, in Philadelphia. There they get booklets and borrow home-play television tapes describing several parks. At the visitor center, they learn that if they know the exact date they will be in Yellowstone, advance reservations can be made (by computer) for a two-day stay at a campground, or for en route stops at state campgrounds or private motels or campgrounds.

The Nortons, who prefer a less rigid schedule, elect to go without reservations in June to Yellowstone and other western national parks. When they arrive in Billings, Mont. (160 miles from Yellowstone), they head for the regional visitor center. An information guide checks a computer and advises them that Yellowstone is full for the next two days. But they can be booked to visit and stay at the Gallatin National Forest the next day, at Red Rock Lake National Wildlife Refuge the second day, and then into a commercial motel in West Yellowstone.

As the Nortons approach West Yellowstone, they tune their car radio to a special wave length. Out of the wide-open spaces comes the voice of a national park naturalist, identifying the trees, mountains, and wildlife they are seeing, and describing what lies ahead in the park.

Because only cars with advance reservations for the few public campgrounds are allowed in the park, the Nortons arrange for a Yellowstone tour in an electric-powered, open-air minibus. They walk the final quarter mile to Old Faithful Geyser because all roads and parking areas were moved away from the fringe of the geyser back in 1971.

Bears forsake roadsides

At a road turnout in Hayden Valley, a park service naturalist gives them information about the buffalo and moose grazing in a field nearby. He explains the ecology of the area—how each plant or animal (including man) fits into a total environmental order. Before returning to West Yellowstone for the night, the Nortons visit Yellowstone Falls and the canyon area and also see other geysers.

The next day the minibus takes them to the starting point of a seven-mile hike to Hart Lake. On the hike they see several black bears. (Strict enforcement of "no feeding" rules has forced panhandling bears to forsake roadsides and look for natural foods.) The Nortons spend their last night at a wilderness camp (food, bedding, and primitive facilities provided) at Hart Lake. Then on to another park.

That's how it *might* be in 1984.

Meanwhile, back in 1968, a good many matters require immediate attention.

Most important, to many observers, is the need for a clearly defined and workable national recreation policy. The present policy is an often conflicting hodgepodge. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has just published a report listing 263 separate federal recreation programs supervised by 57 agencies in nine Cabinet departments and 36 independent agencies, advisory boards, commissions, and councils. Many of the agencies are in open competition with one another.

Some interagency feuding

The Agriculture Department's Forest Service and the Interior Department's National Park Service have been feuding recently over loss of Forest Service land for Cascades National Park and over a proposed highway to be built through a part of Sequoia National Park into Forest Service land at Mineral King, Calif. (to serve a proposed Walt Disney ski resort development).

The Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation are continuously proposing projects of various sorts that affect natural resources. The Army engineers also defied the administration and all other federal agencies involved in recreation by opposing the $7 "Golden Eagle passport," because they did not want admission fees collected at their reservoirs.

Other differences arise regularly between the Bureau of Public Roads and a number of federal and state recreation agencies over location and width of roads through wilderness or scenic areas.

A few of the interagency disputes are finally settled by the President or Congress; most get resolved by the Bureau of the Budget. Fortunately for conservationists, deputy budget director Philip S. Hughes, the adjudicator of disputes in the executive arena, is himself a dedicated conservationist who tries to preserve both interdepartmental relations and natural values.

President's council

The President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty is supposed to provide leadership in setting national recreation policy. On the council are the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Defense, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Transportation. But in the past six years, only two major disputes have been put on its agenda; both were settled before the council met. It meets very infrequently and the Cabinet members usually send deputies.

The Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty in its 1967 annual report suggested that the President's council "could offer a forum in which a broad approach to the national interest could be taken without regard to historic jurisdictional jealousies and commitments to policies which may no longer be relevant."

The 1968 citizens-committee report stated: "There is still no force in the federal government which can be brought to bear on environmental problems no matter where they occur."

Effectiveness questioned

Appointment this year of the Vice-President to head the President's council may help the situation. But last month, at the first meeting called by Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, only one Cabinet member showed up, and he arrived in midmeeting.

Laurance S. Rockefeller, chairman of the citizens advisory committee and one of the nation's leaders in the effort to preserve natural values, doubts that the President's council ever could exercise the authority it needs in order to become effective.

Mr. Rockefeller holds that power should be vested in a commission established "to coordinate all elements of recreation and conservation in our society. It should have equal representation from Congress, the executive departments, and outstanding citizens."

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, directed by Dr. Edward C. Crafts, is currently completing a five-year effort to develop a nationwide plan for recreation. Congress hobbled the agency in the beginning by placing it in one department (Interior) and by giving it the power only to "promote coordination" of federal plans and activities related to outdoor recreation, instead of the power to "coordinate" such plans.

When the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's nationwide plan is finished, it will offer guidelines for national recreation policy. Because of the restraints placed on the agency, the plan will not be effective unless backed by presidential and congressional action.

As previous articles in this series have indicated, the basic problem facing the National Park Service is how to cope with the increasing pressures for greater use without destroying the resources and without lowering the quality of the visit.

In 1916 with only 350,000 people visiting the then 13 national parks, the object was to attract enough additional visitors to convince Congress that the areas were worth preserving or developing. A half-century later: 40 million people visit 32 operating national parks. Both population and use of parks continue to escalate. The options are: to create more national parks; provide more federal and state recreation areas to ease pressure on the national park system; expand facilities such as campgrounds and lodges at the expense of certain natural values; place restrictions on use; or a combination of these solutions.

New facilities to be basic

Director Hartzog says that park service plans contain no increase in capacity of overnight lodging in the major crowded parks. The emphasis on whatever new facilities are needed will be on the basic side—cafeterias, snack bars, and mountain-type chalets with primitive facilities. Mr. Hartzog also hopes to start a system of youth hostels in national parks.

One of the great needs of the future is for development by the private sector of campgrounds, lodges, and motels on the fringes of national parks. At present, one of the obstacles to private development is government competition. A family can visit a national park for $1 a day; or it can spend an entire summer touring national parks at a total outlay of $7 for a "Golden Eagle" permit—less than the cost of one night at a motel. The park service is experimenting with fees for public campgrounds (to be run by concessionaires), in addition to entrance fees or a Golden Eagle passport.

Lumber and mining companies with big holdings near western national parks may in the future enter the recreation business on a large scale.

City accent expected

Regional planning for recreation also will have to include more extensive state and city development of parks and recreation, especially in making more recreation areas available close to cities. Money now is available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to aid states. A diversified nationwide recreation capability is needed to give people more choices of places to go for the specific type of outdoor activity they desire.

Most criticism of the National Park Service comes from conservationists who desire greater restrictions on mass access to the parks to ensure preservation of the resources. Some critics, however, think that more should be done to help the average park user.

"A balance has to be achieved between preservation and use," says Deputy Budget Director Hughes. "It wouldn't be good if the park service concentrates just on preservation. The system has to accommodate a large number of people who just want to see the parks from the roads."

Will success spoil the national parks? 14

Wider penetration urged

Laurance Rockefeller maintains that no harm would be done by opening up a little more of some of the large parks to access by the average tourist. "People are trapped in the same areas of Yellowstone that were available almost a century ago," he says.

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D) of Colorado, chairman of the House Interior Committee, points out another need: to curb the taking over of choice national park camping spots weekend after weekend by people living nearby.

"These parks belong to the people," Mr. Aspinall told me. "They don't belong only to the people who live closest to them."

In my visits to a number of parks last summer it became obvious that many of the people most in need of the values that can be obtained from a national park visit—such as big-city ghetto residents and other low-income families—appeared to be absent.

Question posed

The question came to mind:

Is affluent America doing as much as it should to make the inspirational values of parks more available to those now left out? The answer to such a question may also help decide the kind of national park system America has by the year 2000.

The ultimate answer rests not with Congress or the National Park Service, but with all the people. Their national parks — a unique American contribution—have played a relevant role in developing the kind of nation that exists today. By the way they live, the values they cherish, and the way they treat each other as well as their great resources—in all these ways Americans will decide the kinds of parks they will have tomorrow.

Fourteenth of 15 weekly articles. Next Wednesday: How would YOU run the national parks? See today's Family Features Page for "National parks postscript No. 14."

It isn't rude to stare

A young moose gets a twilight view through the picture window of a camper vehicle parked along the road to a campground at Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming.

Cord for the highways

A worker examines impregnated fiber-glass tire cord on the Owens-Corning production line. The material is gaining increasing acceptance in tire manufacture. Technological gains have improved the fatigue resistance of glass fibers, qualifying them for use in both radial- and bias-ply tires.

New cars may ride on glass

By Al Fleming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Motor beat

Are your car tires full of glass? If they aren't now, chances are they soon will be.

Detroit automakers began using tires reinforced with glass fiber a few months ago. Predictions are every American carmaker will offer them as at least optional equipment in 1969, and some as standard. And well over half the new tires sold for passenger cars in 1970 will contain fiber glass.

About 500,000 of these tires were produced in 1967. Production is expected to reach an annual rate of more than 25 million by the end of this year.

The fiber glass is being used in tires known as bias/belted types, a combination of the conventional American-made bias-ply tire and the European-originated radial ply.

Fiber-glass tire cord is woven into a fabric belt, two layers of which are placed between the tread and normal bias-ply carcass of the tire. The tread stock has cords of rayon, nylon, or polyester material.

Goodyear was the first tiremaker to sell a fiber-glass-belted tire to the auto companies early this year. Other major tire producers soon will be supplying them. Goodyear's and most other original-equipment bias/belted tires combine fiber glass and polyester. Some will use fiber glass and rayon in the coming year.

Tire of the future?

A top engineering executive for a major tire manufacturer—not Goodyear, however, which is a major polyester cord producer—said he believed the most probable tire of the future "contains two plies of polyester cord and two plies of restraining fiber-glass-belt cord."

Here is how this engineering-management executive views the status of various original-equipment tire-cord materials:

"The majority of original-equipment tires are rayon two-ply tires. In the eyes of the automakers and tire engineers they have been the finest original-equipment tires ever produced. In the recent past, rayon tires were somewhat inferior to nylon tires in high-speed capabilities, and we saw a growing acceptance in the auto industry for nylon tires on high-performance cars.

"Improvements in the quality of rayon, together with design improvements in the tire, such as lower, flatter profiles, combined to produce a tire that often outperforms the nylon tire in high-speed capability.

"Accordingly, the trend to nylon in high-performance tires has been reversed. Rayon tires always have provided a better ride than other cord materials."

Manufacturers cautious

He said that when nylon tires were first introduced they were noisy, harsh, and subject to flatspotting.

"Since their introduction there have been substantial improvements in the strength of nylon, plus attempts to alleviate flatspotting, culminating with the development of so-called nonflatspotting nylon." He said virtually all truck tires now are nylon because of the need for cool-running performance at high speeds. It is also the preferred fabric for replacement passenger tires.

He termed polyester "the probable rayon replacement for passenger tires," adding that it appears to have a bright future. The experience of some manufacturers, however, makes them cautious in expanding production of polyester tires.

"From the standpoint of automotive engineers," he said, "polyester tires strongly resemble rayon tires and most drivers could not distinguish between the two in a blindfold test.

Glass cords improved

"Polyester flatspots slightly but not objectively. From the tire-manufacturers' standpoint, some of the handling properties of polyester, notably a low-moisture absorption, indicate potential for improved tire uniformity. From the standpoint of durability, polyester tires would appear to be satisfactory in terms of the failure incidence rate on durability tests when measured against rayon or nylon tires."

He said tire engineers always have yearned for a tire cord with the combination of strength, lightness, and high-temperature resistance of glass. However, in the past the poor fatigue resistance of glass cords precluded serious consideration for glass as a tire-cord material.

"But recent technological improvements in the treatment of glass filaments have produced substantial improvements in fatigue resistance, adequate for use as breaker materials in either bias-ply or radial-ply tires.

"Use of glass cords as a restraining breaker permits improvements both in tread wear and in resistance to hazard failures by cutting and penetration with foreign objects. This has been accomplished with very little loss in tire riding qualities."

According to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, one of two U.S. companies supplying fiber glass for tires (the other is PPG Industries), efforts are being focused on developing an all-glass reinforced tire. Initial results indicate that an all-glass radial-ply tire can be built with existing techniques.

An all-glass reinforced bias-ply tire, however, requires a new mechanical design to replace current systems, which were designed for reinforcements that yield under the stress and heat of vulcanization.

"Once we achieve this design," says Dr. Alfred Marzocchi, head of Owens-Corning's tire-development laboratory, "automation of tire building will be a definite commercial possibility."

British export salesmen complain about status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

BUSINESS

The lot of the export salesman is not a happy one, at least not in Britain.

A pilot survey has been published by the Export Register, backed by the British National Export Council and the Institute of Marketing. It finds that 60 percent of export salesmen think their maximum salary works out at a significantly lower figure than that of their opposite numbers selling in the home market.

For a country that needs to make a major export effort to help its balance-of-payments problems and that has so much to say about the export drive, the survey is not reassuring.

The report covers only 1 percent of export salesmen known to be working for British companies. But the flavor of the answers is sufficient to wipe out any image that the typical British export salesman is a glamorous, extrovert character living it up on lush expense allowances.

Different picture

An entirely different picture emerges. The export salesman sees himself as the "poor relation," a sort of forgotten man.

Only 50 percent apparently are allowed to spend the full foreign-currency allowance of £20 a day ($48). Most seem to be rarely backed up by an office organization which can function efficiently when they themselves are away.

Many are critical of their company's performance on delivery, spares, sales pamphlets, and brochures.

Salaries in the 31-to-45-age group come between £1,350 and £4,500 ($3,240 and $10,800). The highest salary in the survey was less than £10,000 a year ($24,000), and this was for someone working for an American firm.

Salesmen appear to be loyal to the products they sell and not overly critical of the cooperation they get from government officials abroad. Through it all runs the criticism that companies favor the home market and promote their home staffs.

Facility with foreign languages, long hours, and much time spent away from home are not thought by those approached in this survey to attract corresponding benefits.

Some of the criticisms may be exaggerated. The kinds of questions asked to get these kinds of answers provide an opportunity to let off steam without its getting back to head office.

It may therefore be that the picture is less gloomy than painted. There certainly are many British companies doing impressive export business that pay their salesmen well.

On the other hand, this 1 percent does at least represent companies having their own export-sales force. A large number of companies, especially small ones which have no export-sales force at all, rely entirely on local agents whom they rarely see. These companies are not even putting home-controlled salesmen in the field. Thus a large part of the export drive is not spearheaded by even indifferently supported salesmen directly under control of the company's management.

Possible causes

Modest incentives for the sales force and lack of sound marketing policy hint at one of two things. They could be symptomatic of the business philosophy that a good product will sell itself and therefore sales need not be so highly organized as production. Alternatively, they indicate senior managements mainly oriented to home sales, where profit margins are often better than in foreign markets. Why go flat out for the marginal profits on exports?

In either case there is need for a better lead from senior managements to boost exports. Slightly higher salaries and mere verbal encouragement are not likely to be enough. It is felt that top executives—and this is happening in some of Britain's best companies—must go abroad more and lead the sales drive.

Leasing venture

Computer news boosts stock

By Kenneth G. Gehret

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Say the magic word and watch your company's stock shoot up.

One of the most magic of phrases these days is "computer leasing." It brings gleams of riches into some investors' eyes.

A company need not even be in the business as yet, merely planning to take the step—buying into limited experience in the field, and certainly without assurance of success on a large scale—to see its stock soar.

This has been the experience of Sunasco, Inc., Philadelphia-based firm in the real-estate-development business.

Management announced earlier this year its intention of merging with another little-known local concern in the computer software line, to combine computer-leasing with a software (programing) and servicing package.

Immediately Sunasco stock, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, began moving, climbing from a low of 6 to 24½ by the end of June. This made it the top gainer on the Big Board for the half year, according to a brokerage house survey.

More recently, it has advanced into the 30's, peaking at 38 before receding. The stock closed July 26 at 30¾.

The proposed merger with Mauchly Associates, Inc., of suburban Montgomeryville will be voted on in August. Once the formalities are disposed of—and that's all they should be—the new firm under the name of Scientific Resources Corporation will be in business with assets of approximately $155 million.

Development to continue

A sizable portion of this will represent land holdings in California and in the East, presently in the hands of Sunasco. Development of this real estate will continue along with the computer activity.

But the "integrated computer program," which will be marketed as a result of the merger, is what has caught investors' fancy.

This brings together Mauchly Associates' 143-employee operation and know-how and Sunasco's strong financial position in the lucrative field of making second- and third-generation computers available on a rental basis to smaller companies that cannot afford to purchase them from the manufacturer.

Variety offered

Companies such as IBM previously handled such leasing themselves. An antitrust decree several years back compelled these manufacturers to adjust their leasing operations, opening the way for "leasing companies" to take over much of this business.

Customarily, a leasing company supplies the operating know-how to the lessee, services the machines, and often furnishes supervision according to the terms of the agreement.

The new firm will include the software in its package for a complete or integrated program. It will offer the 360 model and similar computers of a variety of manufacturers to business concerns across the country. A spokesman also emphasized the firm's interest in geospace and other ventures in the scientific field, "or any potential leases."

Sunasco management is reluctant to make any kind of statement regarding the merger and the prospects it opens for the future, before the proposal has been finalized. An official says only, "We are looking forward to a happy marriage."

Each partner will bring complementary assets to the union, and the offspring is expected to be abundant profits. This has been the experience of others in this field.

Sunasco management has been looking for opportunities over recent years. In fact, the organization acquired that name as recently as 1966, when it moved into real-estate operations.

The company began in 1954 under the title of Atlas Financial Corporation. Later it expanded into the mortgage-servicing area by purchasing Colonial Mortgage Servicing Company.

Current profits in computer leasing now have attracted management to another venture into which its ample funds and additional financing can be plowed.

Three other Philadelphia leasing companies have been attracting investor interest lately. One of these, Leasco Data Processing Equipment Company, is currently in the headlines because of its efforts to gain control of Reliance Insurance Company here, a move being fought by the latter's management.

Trade deficit for June hits $87 million, U.S. reports

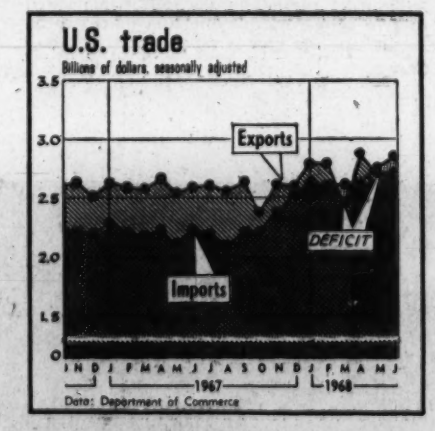
Business roundup

Washington

United States trade turned in a "disturbing" deficit of $87.2 million (seasonally adjusted) in June, the Commerce Department reported. It was the third monthly trade gap this year and more than double May's deficit of $32.2 million.

Though substantially less than the $158 million deficit in March, last month's gap contrasts glaringly with the $350 million trade surplus chalked up in June, 1967.

Government officials expect better results in the second half of the year than during the first. But there is no prospect now of matching last year's trade surplus of $4.1 billion. For the first six months of 1968, the annual rate of export surplus ran at a dismal $536 million.



Ford profits surge

Detroit

Ford Motor Company reported that second-quarter profits spurted 28 percent on a 17 percent gain on sales, compared to last year's results for the period.

Net earnings jumped to $187.2 million, or $1.71 a share, with the new 10 percent income-tax surcharge. In the same quarter of 1967, earnings totaled $146.5 million, or $1.34 a share. Second-period sales this year rose to $3.7 billion from $3.2 billion.

For the first half, Ford profits rose 46 percent to $390.5 million, or $3.57 a share. During the same six months of 1967, earnings were $267.1 million, or $2.44 a share.

U.S. budget deficit lifted

Washington

Top government officials reported that the budget deficit in the fiscal year ended June 30 was $25.4 billion. Thas is $5.6 billion more than the administration's estimate last January and $3.1 billion above the revised estimate of March 31.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler and Charles J. Zwick, director of the Bureau of the Budget, said in a statement that congressional delays in enacting the 10 percent income-tax surcharge were partly responsible. They also said that spending was $3.3 billion higher than originally estimated in January.

Stock-market comment

Standard & Poor's Outlook: "The market may have more rough going ahead before the adjustment under way has run its course. Barring the possibility of fresh international alarms, however, it does not appear to be more than an adjustment, although overexploited issues may remain vulnerable."

Moody's Stock Survey: "Despite the prospect of continuing inflation, common stocks lately have been coming off second best. We expect this trend to persist for a while longer and advise continued caution in stock-market operations."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Banks consider merging credit-card operations

By the Associated Press

New York

The feasibility of combining the Bank of America and First National City Bank of New York credit-card plans worldwide has been under discussion, spokesmen for the two banks said.

A spokesman for the credit-card department of the Bank of America in San Francisco said: "We have been discussing such a thing with several banks, but no agreement has been reached."

He added that an announcement could be forthcoming, "but not within the next couple of weeks."

About 40 banks across the country are licensed by the Bank of America to issue cards under the BankAmericard name. The cards are honored by more than 211,000 merchants.

First National City Bank issues its Everything credit card in the five boroughs of New York City, plus the New York State counties of Nassau and Westchester. About 20,000 merchants honor the Everything card.

The BankAmericard is the largest bank-credit-card operation. Some $300 million in sales were charged with BankAmericards in the first half of this year, up 60 percent from the same period a year ago.

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★Prague suspects compromise

Continued from Page 1

given the continuance of the Warsaw Pact for an unforeseen future, this last point could be negotiable.

T would, of course, be very pleasing to East Germany's Walter Ulbricht. But it is hard to see such a development being any less unpalatable to the Czechs than, say, the reimposition of censorship or removal, at Russian bidding, of the most progressive, liberal reformers.

For it is these issues which really touch on the real conflict between Moscow and Prague. "The misunderstanding," wrote a leading Slovak "liberal" in the Bratislava Pravda Monday, "rests in the controversy between the reality and their [Soviet] ideas of this reality, created by a method prevailing for many years in individual sections of the international Communist movement."

The Russians are simply unable to conceive of the democratization here as anything but dangerous and uncomfortably infectious.

Pledges of restraint seen

Is there any room for accommodation on the Czechoslovak side here? At best the Prague leaders might give assurances that they will restrain anti-Soviet utterances or extreme criticism of communism and Communist parties.

They have, in fact, accepted responsibility for the official state information media—television, radio, and the news agency—and reaffirmed that Rude Pravo remains the official organ of the party's Central Committee.

All four media have, as a result, become more circumspect. Furthermore, the rest of the press has, in these recent weeks of crisis, displayed—with one or two lapses—a remarkable degree of maturity and common-sense.

Alexander Dubcek and his coreformers can tell the Russians they will do more to encourage this kind of self-restraint. All being good Communists, they are surely trying to convince the Russians that they are not and will not concede the party's essential commanding position. Mr. Dubcek himself, in fact, has from the start stated quite unequivocally that opposition groups or parties per se will not be tolerated.

But further than that they cannot concede too much without losing much of their present national support. Already discussions with journalists of emergency rules for the press and the issue by the ministries of the interior and defense of voluminous guidance lists for editors on secret facts in state and military affairs are arousing disquiet.

What the Czechoslovaks have to do is to convince the Soviets that their experiment in freedom, albeit still in a single party state, will produce better socialism than the discredited bureaucratic police methods of the past. Since the Russians still prefer a great deal of the latter it is an uphill task for Prague.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Carriage ad

Czechoslovaks are giving party chief Alexander Dubcek and their other Communist leaders overwhelming support in their historic showdown with the Soviets on Czech liberalization. This young father has written "Dubcek, hold out!" on the side of his child's baby carriage.

Prague eases barriers

Intellectuals urged to talk to Czechs

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

East Berlin and Warsaw have instructed trusted intellectuals and students to swarm into Czechoslovakia and talk with their Czech and Slovak counterparts. The objective is for the visitors to convince their hosts of the "wrongness" of Czechoslovakia's present policy.

East German and Polish editors and journalists have been instructed to operate on a strictly personal level. They are to avoid purely professional and business relations.

Soviet intellectuals also have been sent into Czechoslovakia.

This is a sharp departure for the Soviets from their usual policy of self-isolation in Eastern Europe. Normally there is very little personal contact between Czechoslovaks and their "liberators."

The threat of Prague breaking away from the fold has changed all that. In an effort to avoid a further deepening of differences, Moscow and its associates now are trying a Western-style grass-roots approach.

East bloc propagandists' main argument is that Czechoslovakia's policies open the bloc to new dangers from West Germany.

Political danger eyed

But Warsaw and East Berlin are more disturbed about the political than the military danger of West Germany. On July 22, Pravda's correspondent in Czechoslovakia reported:

"A kind of sport is now taking place consisting of trying to show how easy it is to cross the Czechoslovakian border at various crossing points. . . . The control has never been so superficial; customs officers are not even interested in the contents of cars. . . ."

Volksarmee, the daily of the East German Ministry of Defense, has come out against "the elimination of border barriers and protective fences on the Czechoslovak-Bavarian border." Instead of removing the border obstacles, it is necessary "to make the borders still firmer and more unsurmountable, "the East German Army journal wrote.

Soviet and Soviet bloc periodicals may exaggerate the loosening of Czechoslovakian border controls in an attempt to justify their governments' pressure on Prague. Western correspondents, however, report that East Germans as well as Poles occasionally do take advantage of the present situation to slip into Austria or West Germany.

German barriers restored

This may explain why the East Germans now select their propagandists more carefully. Several writers recently slated to leave for Prague were informed at the last moment that their departure was not considered opportune.

As an additional safeguard the East Germans are reported to be restoring the former security zone of mine fields and high-tension wire along their Czech border.

Genuine liberalization in Czechoslovakia would put East Germany and Poland in an awkward predicament. Already Prague's German language broadcasts are being jammed in East Germany, and the main German-language Czech newspaper has been forbidden.

In Poland and in the Soviet Ukraine where Czech, and even more so Slovak, is easily understood, secondhand copies of Czech and Slovak newspapers sell at a high price.

For the East Germans, who cannot enter NATO countries without an Allied travel document, there is still another consideration: Czechoslovakia is their principal transit country to the outside world.

The massive East German Embassy in Prague functions like a subsidiary of the East German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Diplomatic contacts which cannot be maintained in East Berlin—because the German Democratic Republic, as a result of West German pressure, is recognized by very few countries—are possible on the ambassadorial level in Prague.

Prague is the East German personnel relay station to Africa and the Middle East. East Germans visiting Switzerland pass through Czechoslovakia.

Whether young and middle generation East Germans would seek to escape to the West in large numbers via Czechoslovakia is a moot question. It seems that as a whole they are loyal to their regime.

But the fear of the East German Government that a breach in the wall might be opened and that a large scale exodus from their beleaguered country could occur is a potent political factor.

$2.9 billion budgeted for India's defense

By Reuters

New Delhi

India plans to spend 60,000 million rupees ($2.9 billion) on defense between 1966 and 1971, Defense Minister Swaran Singh has told Parliament.

He said 19,360 million rupees had been spent in the 26 months to May, 1968.

Official sources meanwhile said that Swaran Singh was invited to visit the Soviet Union with senior officers of the Indian armed forces.

The sources said the Defense Minister was unlikely to accept the invitation until the current session of Parliament ends in about five weeks.

Suicide wave troubles Peking

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The "evil wind of suicide" is disturbing China's Communist leaders.

Documents reaching Hong Kong indicate that suicide for political reasons has reached serious proportions in China. They also indicate that in the widespread chaos of the so-called cultural revolution there has been mass slaughter of landloads, rich peasants, rightists, and their children, including infants, which the Peking regime now is condemning.

Since the early days of the cultural revolution there has been evidence of suicides among university professors, intellectuals, and other individuals tormented by charges of disloyalty to Mao Tse-tung. One of the earliest reports, emanating from refugees escaping from China, was carried in this newspaper in August, 1966.

Now, however, has come the highest-level admission from Chinese Communist sources that a wave of suicides is hampering the Maoist cause.

'Bad situation'

The admission is by Hsieh Fu-chih, a senior Vice-Premier who is China's security chief. It is contained in an address to the 13th plenum of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, of which Mr. Hsieh is also chairman.

A report of the speech has reached Hong Kong in the Canton Wen-ko Tung-hsun, or cultural revolution bulletin, No. 16, of July, 1968.

"The situation is very bad," Mr. Hsieh is quoted as telling the meeting. "At present, it is necessary to check the evil wind of suicide. Of course, it is inevitable that some people commit suicide for fear of punishment for their crimes during a movement of such a big scale. But, too many people committing suicide will hinder the movement."

Mr. Hsieh went on: "Why did they commit suicide? Of course many of them committed suicide for fear of punishment for their crimes. But it is also due to the fact that the policy had not been made clear enough and they had not been given a chance. Even counterrevolutionaries must also be given a chance and must not be killed; close attention must be given to this point. Lack of experience is the main reason."

Coercion opposed

"It is necessary to work in accordance with the instructions given by the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao with the assistance of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. It is also necessary to sum up experience. We must conduct struggle through reasoning and not by force or coercion. This has always been great leader Chairman Mao's idea."

The Chinese Communist security minister continued:

"When a man is killed, there still remain his kinsmen and his younger generation, so that it is necessary to do a great deal of work. If a man is killed, it is disadvantageous to the remolding of others. Moreover, there are also the feudal relations. When the father is killed, it will be difficult to remold his children. This is a serious question. We must work in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Punishment demanded

Elsewhere in his speech he criticized excesses which had taken place in the "purge of class ranks." In one area, he said, "bad elements" and "seized power and called a meeting of more than 10 secretaries of party branches of brigades and ordered the total slaughtering of landloads, which peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists.

"In 10 brigades, the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists and their children, including babies, were killed in one day. This completely disrupted the great proletarian cultural revolution."

The "bad elements" responsible for this massacre, said Mr. Hsieh, must be "arrested and punished according to law. This is diametrically opposite to Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is unreliable just to kill the people. The most important thing is to make public the policy and show them a way out."

UN bolsters Uganda industry

By the Associated Press

United Nations, N.Y.

The UN Development Program has authorized its 700th preinvestment project since 1959. The new project involves $746,400 in UNDP funds and $1,129,000 from the government of Uganda to build up small-scale industry in the African nation over a five-year period.

Kangaroos aid export picture in Australia

By Reuters

Sydney, Australia

The kangaroo, emblem of Australia, may yet prove a financial lifesaver for farmers who now slaughter it as a pest.

Consumption of kangaroo meat and use of the hide is increasing throughout the world.

Prominent conservationists have begun talking about "controlled harvesting" of the kangaroo, whose flesh is sold in Britain for pet food and in some countries for human consumption.

The kangaroo is an important source of protein for a hungry world. Some 52 percent of its carcass is edible, fat-free meat, compared with 26 percent of a sheep and 32 percent of a pig.

In the 12 months up to June last year, more than 1.4 million kangaroos were reportedly shot in the states of New South Wales and Queensland.

Industry hums

They brought the kangaroo-meat processing industry more than $4.7 million (Australian) ($5 million) in income.

Between July, 1967, and April this year, Hong Kong took 2.27 million pounds of the meat and Japan took 700,000 pounds for human consumption. Malaysia bought a smaller amount, according to trade figures published here.

Kangaroos bring licensed hunters an average return per carcass of about $1.70 (Australian). Marksmen, who hunt at night, can easily earn up to $200 (Australian) for four or five nights' work.

Scientific studies show that several species of kangaroo are in danger of being reduced to almost insignificant numbers.

Honolulu shines in Hawaiian fling

The four-day King Kamehameha I festival of parades, pageants, and aquacades in Hawaii ranks among this nation's most colorful.

Many island towns and villages celebrate, but Honolulu stages the most elaborate festivities.

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Flights dwindle to Biafra

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
London

A political cat-and-mouse game continues to jeopardize the lives of more than a million starving people in Biafra.

It is also casting a long shadow over what most observers hitherto regarded as sunny prospects for the Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, peace talks between Federal Nigeria and Biafra.

Relief organizations are in despair over frustrating holdups that are clogging food- and medical-supply channels. They charge that military leaders on both sides are more concerned with securing tactical victories than in humanitarian efforts to save lives.

As the squabbling continues, so the casualties spiral. An official of the World Council of Churches has estimated that fatalities from starvation now may be as high as 6,000 a day. Others give more conservative estimates.

Mercy flights blocked

Yet just when the need is greatest, the International Red Cross, which is responsible for coordinating all major relief work, has announced that it will halt all mercy flights into Biafra. These flights were always imperiled by difficult flying conditions and occasional Federal Nigerian air attacks; now the Biafrans themselves have reportedly put obstacles in the way.

Though frequently criticized by Federal Nigeria for reported political interference, the Red Cross scrupulously avoids any mention of bias in the dispute and has given no detailed explanation for suspending the flights. But it is understood that the Biafran authorities failed to issue the authorization to allow the aircraft to land, presumably to avoid any possibility of disclosing signal frequency to Federal Nigerian forces.

Thus far the only real progress in distributing food has been made in territory held by the federal troops. Advance-distribution centers have been set up at Enugu, Calabar, and Asaba.

Political agreement urged

Observers now believe that technical obstacles standing in the way of food distribution can only be overcome if a political agreement is reached to open a corridor.

Meanwhile, the Biafran Government, through a London communiqué by its Minister for Home Affairs Christopher Mojekwo, has announced its peace proposals to end the war. These include:

1. Immediate cessation of fighting on land, sea, and air.
2. Immediate removal of Nigeria's economic blockade against Biafra.
3. Withdrawal of troops behind prewar boundaries to enable refugees to return to their homes.

Biafra has also said that they would like to see a cease-fire as a prelude to the talks, but that they were still willing to talk if this were impossible.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Students under guard

A 12-year-old boy, second from left, is among students under guard Monday night in Mexico City by armed soldiers wearing gas masks. The students were pulled out of a preparatory school after its door was blown off by bazooka fire. Students were protesting alleged police and riot-troop brutality.

Papal edict on birth control jars Roman Catholic liberals

Compiled from Associated Press and Reuters dispatches

Many liberal Roman Catholics reacted with dismay to Pope Paul VI's encyclical reaffirming his church's ban on all artificial means of birth control.

Some predicted the document would stir a crisis of conscience among the world's half a billion Roman Catholics. Others said that many adherents of the church already had made up their minds on the issue and would simply ignore the ruling.

Gerald L. Fitzgerald, a Catholic layman and official of the Christian Family Movement, said in New York: "If Pope Paul had come out with it four or three or even two years ago, it might have made a difference. But by now I think that most couples who have been struggling with the problem have made up their minds and settled their consciences."

In London, Desmond Albrow, editor of the Catholic Herald, said the Pope's decree would cause a crisis of conscience among Catholics already practicing birth control and might drive some clergy as well as laymen out of the church.

Roman Catholic church leaders in most countries expressed official support for the declaration.

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston said: "Rome has spoken and for the time being the cause is closed."

Silent theologians

Leaders of the world-wide Anglican Communion, gathered in London for a conference, privately condemned the Pope's decision. Some said it would set back promising moves toward Christian unity.

In Italy, liberal theologians remained silent. But the leading independent Rome daily, Il Messaggero, said the encyclical "probably reflects the theological opinion of a minority."

A Belgian Jesuit priest, Fr. Delepierre, said over the national radio: "The Pope's encyclical is not the language that people expected. It appeals to a very high ideal, but is too remote from the daily life of Catholics."

Officials of population-control organizations were generally critical of the Pope's stand as were some medical authorities.

Dr. Hudson Hoagland, a colleague of the late Dr. Gregory Pincus who perfected the contraceptive pill, said the papal ban was a "moral crime against humanity" and "a tragedy of sweeping proportions."

George N. Lindsay, national chairman of the Planned Parenthood Movement, said the pronouncement "may be almost as futile as it is tragic for his church."

British optics

Can technological leadership be used to make trading profit?

Through imaginative research, Britain has moved to the forefront in optics technology. This, the second of two articles, raises the question: Can Britain turn this expertise into profit?

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
London

At famed Greenwich Observatory, now located at Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex, a new telescope challenges British industry.

It embodies some of the most advanced optics in the world. It typifies Britain's leadership in one of the most competitive of international industries — optical engineering.

And, in doing this, it underscores the question, can Britain use this know-how to make a solid trading profit? For, while the know-how stands out, Britain's optical industry, in some observers' judgment, still suffers from lack of adequate enterprise.

Certainly people who buy fine optical goods appreciate British excellence.

Computer uses developed

As reported in the first of these two dispatches, Dr. C. G. Wynne and associates at Imperial College have worked out many ways to use computers to design complex lenses. With this aid, they laid out corrector lenses that sharpen the star images formed by Herstmonceux's 98-inch Isaac Newton telescope.

Scientists in Australia, Canada, and the United States now have come to Dr. Wynne for help with complicated lens problems of their own. And many British optical firms take advantage of the design help Dr. Wynne's group can give them in competing for overseas trade.

At the same time, the inventor of one of the devices that helps the Isaac Newton telescope probe the cosmos is peddling his patent abroad. He can't find a British firm willing to take the risk of building up a market for an untried product. In this case, it is an electronic tube that enhances images formed by a telescope or other optical system.

While there's danger of reading too much into a specific case, this does illustrate the kind of challenge Britain's optical industry, indeed much of British industry, faces. It has technical know-how to match the finest expertise in the world's markets. Yet it struggles with a traditional reluctance to take the commercial risks needed to make the most of this technical strength.

Solutions 'right now'

Britain's optical firms like Dr. Wynne's design system because it's a sure thing. As he explains it, "What I'm offering firms . . . solves problems they are working on right now."

But the industry didn't have such a "with-it" attitude in the beginning. It took government backing of a seven-year research project to develop the Wynne techniques. "Developing big computer programs," he says, "involved more money than individual firms wanted to spend on it."

Likewise, the uncertainties of the untried make British firms shy away from the new image-intensifier tube.

Called Spectracon, it too, comes from Imperial College, the invention of Prof. J. D. McGee. It brightens images so a telescope can see fainter objects than before. Also, because the image is brighter, a telescope can photograph known objects more quickly. Dr. McGee says the tube speeds up the photography at least 10 times and, in some cases, 50 times.

Image-boosting tubes have been sold for some time for a variety of uses. Dr. McGee has designed an improved version of a widely used model which British manufacturers are getting ready to sell. Its salability has been demonstrated.

Superiority cited

The Spectracon, however, represents a new type entirely. Technicians at Herstmonceux consider it superior, at least for astronomical purposes. Donald Palmer, who heads instrument development at the observatory, says many astronomers probably would want the tube if a steady supply were available.

Right now, Spectracons are made by hand in an Imperial College laboratory. Both Herstmonceux and the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories use them.

If astronomers like the tubes on this limited acquaintance, other scientists who work with faint images, such as in some fields of physics or medicine, might like them too, Dr. McGee thinks. But this appears to be too nebulous a prospect to interest a British manufacturer.

Dr. McGee calls the Spectracon "ready for commercial production." "All the bugs," he says, "are out of it."

Obviously disgusted, he says that British industry suffers from lack of enterprise. "It has to have a cast-iron guarantee that a thing is going to make money," he observes. "We can't have that with a development like the Spectracon. You have to take a chance, to pioneer, to speculate."

Outlets sought abroad

Would he consider going into business for himself? "No," he explains, "not over here. If I succeeded the government would take it all. And if I failed, I failed. What fool would take a proposition like that?"

So, Dr. McGee looks to America or Europe for possible outlets. He says he thinks the prospects appear fairly good.

This lack of enterprise that Dr. McGee perceives also provoked comment recently from Dr. R. Kingslake, of Eastman Kodak Company.

Once a member of Imperial's applied optics section, he was an early member of the "brain drain" to the United States. He returned in May to give the Jubilee Lecture celebrating the section's 50th anniversary. He used the occasion to point up Britain's need to capitalize vigorously on its optical strength.

He outlined the extensive efforts a company like Kodak makes to identify customers for new products, to develop markets, and to ensure the products are ready for sale when called for. By implication, he challenged Britain's optical industry to follow suit.

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FAMILY FEATURES

Student prince of Trinity

By Diane T. Bridgewater
Cambridge, England

Judging from the newspapers and letters we get from friends, Prince Charles's attendance at Cambridge University has made more impact abroad than right here at the seat of learning itself. Hardly surprising—for this town takes the famous in its stride. And after all, royalty is no stranger to Cambridge. In earlier times, though, kings were more given to founding colleges than attending them.

The first student prince at Cambridge was Charles' great-great grandfather, later Edward VII, who came up to Trinity College in the 1860's, not however, to mingle democratically with his future subjects. He and his entourage were installed at Madingley Hall, a mile or two from town, and the Prince could be seen from time to time, driving in to lectures. He and Cambridge, it seems, were not on intimate terms, and his companions were carefully chosen from the "right people." The Prince sampled a variety of lectures but did not sit in for exams or stay on to take a degree.

Ordinary Cambridge saw a bit more of the next royal students, Prince Albert, (later George VI) and his brother Prince Henry (now Duke of Gloucester) who came up to Trinity just after World War I. Because they were slightly older than the usual undergraduate, it was felt they shouldn't be subjected to the restrictions of living in college. Accordingly they were installed in a house on Latham Road (a quiet middle-class street of large houses now mainly converted to flats). There Wing Commander Greig and his wife kept house for them.

Actually they would, according to those who knew them while they were up, have seen more of university life had they lived in college. They did get around more than their grandfather, though. Prince Albert played a lot of tennis. They attended debates at the Union, took their tutorials in college, and sometimes dined in the college hall. George VI later said of his year at university that he "found in the atmosphere of Cambridge and in the particular environment of Trinity a steadying and mellowing influence."

Why does royalty always come to Trinity? Well, it's undeniably a college of great prestige. Then, too, it has royal association. The present college was formed by Henry VIII in 1546, and the mastership of Trinity is a royal appointment. With its third student king-to-be in a century, it looks very much to be top of the royal pops.

Prince Charles arrived at Trinity last autumn in a Mini-car. He went to live in a set of rooms in New Court, and was soon absorbed into college life. "I saw Prince Charles today in the street," became a good dinner party opening gambit for a while, but quickly wore thin.

Varsity, the university paper, got the Prince to write about his impressions of Cambridge, thereby conferring enormous fame on the dustman who the Prince claimed sometimes woke him early in the morning by singing under his window. The dustman has since cut a record.

The Prince appears on our television screens occasionally, playing polo for the Cambridge team, as well as at more ceremonial functions—such as the State Opening of Parliament and his installation as a Knight of the Garter. He even went to Trinity May Ball, the ball to attend this year, of course.

The story goes that pop singer Sandie Shaw, her performance at the ball temporarily stopped by an amplifier breakdown, shouted out, "I really came to see Bonnie Prince Charlie. Where is he?"

"He isn't here," shouted back the Prince from the crowd.

How much more fun he must be having than his great-great grandfather did, out in the lonely splendor of Madingley Hall.

A verse for today...

Let us search and try our ways,
and turn again to the Lord.
—LAM. 3:40

Learn as you roam

Where 'once the embattled farmers stood'

By Benjamin J. Zerby
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln, Mass.

Twice on April 19, 1775, 700 British regulars traveled the road between Boston and Concord. In the morning they marched smartly, flushed with their success in an earlier clash with a small group of Lexington men. In the afternoon on the return march to Boston, a British lieutenant later wrote:

"We were fired upon from all sides, but mostly from the rear, where people hid themselves in houses till we had passed, and then fired. The country was an amazing strong one, full of hills, woods, stone walls, etc., which the rebels did not fail to take advantage of, for they were all lined with people who kept an incessant fire upon us, as we did too upon them, but not with the same advantage for they were so concealed there was hardly any seeing them. In this way we marched between nine and ten miles, their numbers increasing from all parts, while ours was reducing by deaths, wounds, and fatigue. . . ."

This running battle, combined with the actions of Lexington Green and Concord Bridge, marked the opening day of the American Revolution.

Photos by Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

'The country was an amazing strong one, full of hills, woods . . .'

Five miles of countryside along this road are being restored as part of Minute Man National Historical Park. Although the park is years away from completion, parts are open now. Being only 15 miles from Boston, the area was subject for many years to the relentless crush of suburban development. However, the backdrop of glacier-scoured hills, boulder-strewn fields, and occasional marshes still holds a resemblance to the 1775 scene through which the battle road winds. Summer's verdancy hides man-made scars such as gravel pits, trash dumps, and power lines. These latter intrusions are being gradually erased from the area.

Part of the original Battle Road is being restored as a walking tour; part of it (where highways already exist) will be a historic motor trail.

One area (pictured on this page) already available as a walking tour includes a section of the Battle Road near the bluff which was the scene of particularly heavy fighting as the British attempted to clear the colonials from this promontory. This area is a short distance from the National Park Service information shelter along Highway 2A about two miles west of Lexington Common.

Along the highway sections of Battle Road, you will see some of the dozen or more historic houses that were standing here in colonial times. Some of the houses were homes of minutemen who played important parts in the action of April 19. Several house sites also are to be found; these foundations are being archeologically investigated as part of the National Park Service research program.

For help in locating some of these less obvious points of interest, visitors should plan to stop at the information shelter in Lexington or at the temporary park headquarters in Lincoln. Here you will find exhibits on the political events as well as the military action.

Few visitors miss seeing the Old North Bridge about one-half mile north of Concord Center. Throughout the summer, National Park Service historians give talks at the bridge on the Concord fight. This engagement between several companies of minutemen and militia and about 100 Redcoats has been called the "first forcible resistance" of the revolution.

The National Park Service has restored and opened a portion of the Battle Road west of Concord Bridge. Visitors can follow this road up the hill on foot toward the muster field, retracing the steps of the provincials and the British regulars. The restored road enters the gardens of the former Buttrick estate. The brick mansion, built in 1911, has been converted to a visitor center with informational exhibits and a slide-sound program on the battle of April 19. In the gardens on weekend afternoons, various companies of the Middlesex Council of Minutemen provide musket-firing demonstrations.

Intensive restoration work is under way on "The Wayside," a park service property between the two major limits of the park. This house has a wide span of historical interest. The colonial portion of the building was the home of Samuel Whitey, a prominent Concord minuteman. But the house is best known for its connections with Concord's literary age. It was occupied by Bronson Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sidney (author of the "Five Little Peppers" books for children). When open next summer, The Wayside will reflect the flow of history from revolutionary times to the passing of Margaret Sidney in 1924.

The Wayside is but one of a cluster of historic places dealing with Concord authors. Other properties operated by private associations are the Orchard House of the Alcotts, the Ralph Waldo Emerson House, the Old Manse of Hawthorne, and the Concord Antiquarian Society.

NATIONAL PARKS POSTSCRIPT -14

The park area was plucked from the jaws of burgeoning suburban and industrial development by a concerned Congress in 1959. Today, land acquisition is 75 percent complete and legislation has been introduced to authorize funds for purchase of the remaining lands.

A cluster of National Park Service areas dealing with the revolution in the mid-Atlantic states includes Federal Hall National Memorial in New York City, Morristown National Historical Park in New Jersey, and Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia.

Several national park areas commemorate the activities of the revolution in the southern states. These are Moores Creek National Military Park, Cowpens National Battlefield Site, Kings Mountain National Military Park, and Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, all in North Carolina. These can be combined with a culminating visit to Yorktown Battlefield, Virginia, the site of the colonists' final victory and the surrender of Cornwallis. Yorktown is a part of Colonial National Historical Park.

If you contemplate a visit to one or several Revolutionary War parks some advance reading on political events and overall sequence of the military action would be helpful.

Selected readings available from Minute Man National Historical Park, Post Office Box 160, Concord, Massachusetts 01742, include:

Park folders: small (free); large, 10 cents.

The Lexington-Concord Battle Road, by E. W. Small. 50 cents.

The American Revolution: 1775-1783, by John Richard Alden. New York: Harper and Row. $1.95 (paperback).

Lexington and Concord, Arthur B. Tourtellot. New York: W. W. Norton and Company. $1.75 (paperback).

National Park Service Historic Handbook Series:

Morristown. 30 cents.
Independence. 25 cents.
Yorktown. 25 cents.

Fourteenth of 15 Wednesday articles.

Old North Bridge

The famous engagement between British troops and minutemen which took place at North Bridge near Concord, Mass., has been called the "first forcible resistance" of the Revolution. Now draping trees and quiet waters provide a contemplative setting for visitors to the surroundings of the Minute Man National Park now being reclaimed from the suburbs.

Quotation for today

In the ordinary business of life, industry can do anything which genius can do, and very many things which it cannot.
—HENRY WARD BEECHER

Pen friends

Lis B., Wichita Falls, Texas, (U.S.A.) 14. Would like pen pals from a Spanish, German or French-speaking country. Her chief interests are writing, reading, rock collecting, science, sports.

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If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

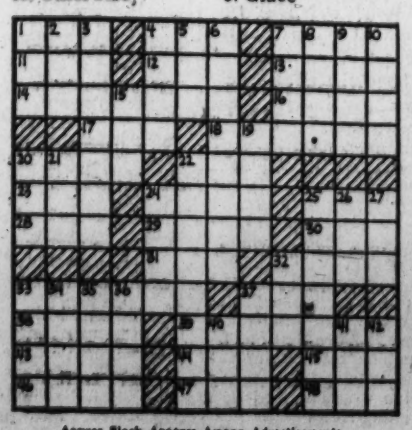
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Tree exudation
4. Compute
7. Excess
11. In the manner of
12. Braz. seaport
13. Plane's fixed route
14. Sinuous
16. Staff officer
17. Unexplored shell
18. Housekeeper
20. Shoot
22. Wolframite
23. Cultivator
24. Head
25. Mandible
28. Finale
29. Of the ear
30. Gums
31. Dry
32. Sole
33. Tomboy
37. Parson bird
38. Tract
39. Spend too much
43. Rave
44. Three
45. Last queen of Spain
46. Otherwise
47. Split pulse
48. Sign of the zodiac

Down

1. Canon
2. Fourth caliph
3. Glace
4. Parched
5. Clangor
6. Magisterial
7. Piece of ground
8. Den
9. Loosen
10. Visible
15. Excavated
19. Herring sauce
20. Article
21. Prevailed
22. Chain-shaped
24. Affectation
25. Savin
26. Everyone
27. Route
32. Pronoun
33. Rodent
34. Unwritten
35. Hankerings
36. Engagement
37. Lime tree
40. By way of
41. Memorabilia
42. Yellow tuber



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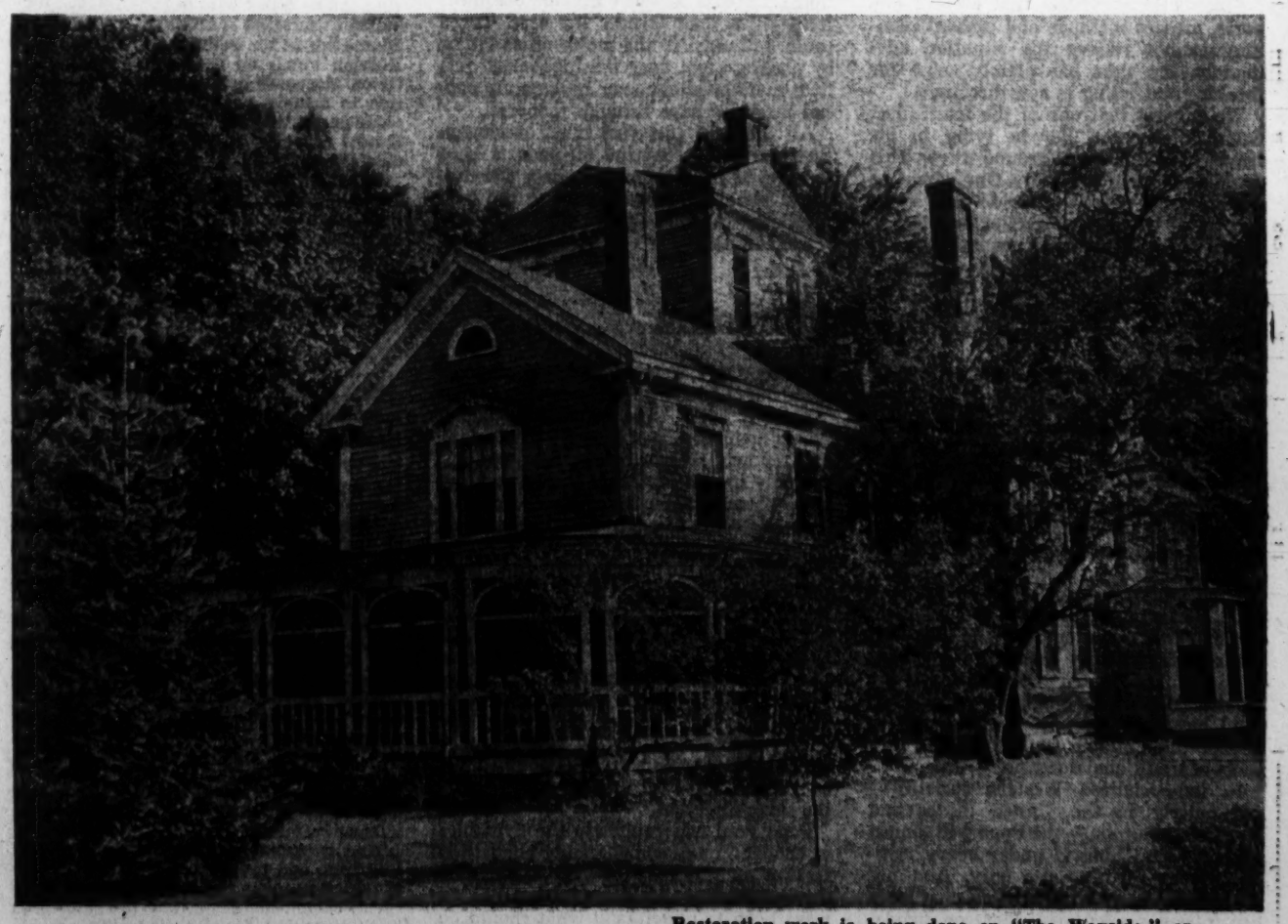

'Wayside'

Restoration work is being done on "The Wayside," an historic home in Minuteman park. Not only did it house a colonial minuteman, but it was home to American literary greats such as Bronson Alcott and Nathaniel Hawthorne. The home will be completely restored by next summer.

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Wednesday, July 31, 1968 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Republican stand

The average American voter tends to view the platforms of the major political parties with a "ho hum" attitude. This has been understandable in the recent past, for each party has its progressives and conservatives, and when the diverse factions have had their whacks at honing and planing the various planks, the end result is often a bland, please-everybody document.

This year, with people stirred by the Vietnam war and the city riots, it won't be so easy to "please everybody." As the Republican Platform Committee completes its carpentry this week, all will applaud the promise of Sen. Everett Dirksen, resolutions chairman, that the platform will be "reasonably short" and "set forth in pungent language." Long-winded pronouncements don't get read, and they impel switch-offs when carried on television.

Neither party is finding it easy to frame a plank covering the Vietnam war. The Republicans can readily shower blame on President Johnson for severe miscalculations about American involvement and the war's length and winability. Their problem is to reconcile Senator Dirksen's wish to avoid trouble by simply calling for an "honorable peace," with the demand of some hawks for military victory and Governor Rockefeller's proposal for a phased withdrawal plus free elections.

The platform does have its attention-focusing function. The Republican drafters should use this opportunity to stress their party's commitment to the race problem and city blight. There is room for both Richard Nixon's insistence on "law and order," and Governor Rockefeller's wish to see ghetto rebuilding stressed.

With no presidential record to defend, the Republicans should be able to project some advanced concepts into the political arena, such as the encouragement (and subsidization) of private enterprise to assume major responsibility for hard-core employment. Much learned and dedicated effort goes into the platform drafting. For instance the GOP defense plank has called on such experts as Herman Kahn of the "think tank" Hudson Institute and former Naval Operations Chief Arleigh Burke.

As goes the platform, so may go the convention. The inability of the Scranton-Rockefeller group to amend the 1964 Republican platform signaled early the redoubtable strength of the Goldwater forces. The drafting is a test of depth-of-commitment, and an exercise in party publicity. But the candidate is not bound by, or tied to, the platform.

With all due attention to Vietnam, we hope that the basic Republican philosophy — which calls for reduced federal bureaucracy, decentralization of government, tax reform, private initiative, and a conscience alert to the unresolved issues of race and poverty — comes through "pungently."

Edge of progress

The passage of a mail-order gun bill on the floor of the House and in the Senate Judiciary Committee reflects how slowly gun-control legislation is edging forward.

It was in August, 1963, that Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D) of Connecticut first introduced a bill setting limits on mail-order sales of handguns. In November of that year, after the assassination of President Kennedy, rifles and shotguns were included in the control measure. One would have thought there would have been enough support then, with the outcry following the assassination, to put the mild measure through. A Gallup Poll showed 70 percent of the nation's men and 85 percent of its women favored an even stronger measure, requiring all gun owners to have a police permit.

But the National Rifle Association lobby's sharpshooting, the opposition of gun and sport magazines, and congressmen's fears of alienating gun-owning voters combined to postpone action on the 1963-64 Dodd bill. President Johnson, with his strong mandate at the start of 1965, urged a stronger firearms bill stopping interstate mail sales, setting age limits for buyers, and tightening dealer license controls. Senator Dodd again was sponsor. The NRA at times feigned support. Hearings were held each session. Yet as late as last year, congressmen were incapable of passing it.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D) of Michigan was a case in point. Michigan had a million gun-owning voters in 1967 when the Senate committee was considering the Dodd bill. Its fate tottered in four-to-four deadlock. Senator Hart agonized over his deciding vote. He admitted favoring the bill, but the thought of alienating a million voters at home argued compromise. At the last moment another senator switched to support the bill, so Hart's vote against it did not hurt him politically. This week Senator Hart's vote joined his judgment as he cast it with the 9-to-3 majority favoring controls in the Senate Judiciary Committee ballot.

The gun-control legislation that now has a chance of passage in the fall approximates what was asked for five years ago. It is not all it should be. Federal registration of all firearms and the state licensing of gun owners regrettably must await another push for controls. But of such gainings of courage as Senator Hart's is gun-control progress made.

Lift-off for airflight planning

The most (in fact, the only) disheartening thing about the present jam-up at American airports is that no public body seems to be giving it big enough, broad enough, farsighted enough thought. Most of the suggestions put forward for easing airport overcrowding are tentative, halfway measures. They are designed primarily for making a dent in the present situation rather than for finding a broad-long-range, years-ahead answer.

Since it is now plain that present airports, present methods and present planning cannot relieve the situation adequately, the time has plainly come for thinking and acting in new directions.

We suggest that one of the fruitfullest fields of research lies in tying in air travel with high-speed ground travel. This could be done in two ways. One would be a far greater effort to provide truly swift rail travel between centers of population. There are already experiments well advanced for this on the Boston-to-New York-to-Washington route, and passing through a number of other large population centers on the way.

By large-scale national subsidies (as exist in almost every country in the world where good rail service is to be found) trains can and must be made not only bearable but actually pleasant and attractive.

A second step would be to build additional airports at even greater distances from cities than is now the case. These could be linked to the major cities either by placing them near the high-speed rail lines mentioned above or by creating special links, perhaps through monorail.

All this will cost vast sums of money. But (assuming that the airplane is here to stay) it must come someday. Careful, broad planning done at once is the best insurance against poor solutions and wasted funds.

The Pope's dilemma

To liberals within the Roman Catholic Church — and to many without it — birth control had become the yardstick by which they would judge Pope Paul as a modernizer and reformer. Now he has pronounced — and pronounced unequivocally against it. The repercussions in the Catholic world are likely to be deep and far-reaching.

Pope Paul's dilemma was understandable. He faced the problem not unknown to other denominations: How to make organized Christianity manifestly relevant to modern needs. On the celibacy of the priesthood and now on birth control, Pope Paul has unequivocally chosen to try to anchor the Catholic Church to the deep roots of traditional doctrine.

In industrialized Western societies — particularly in the United States and Northwest Europe — the Pope will almost certainly find himself under heavy criticism from the Catholic laity. And not only from the laity. When his own birth control commission made its recommendations to him early last year, 53 of its members were reportedly in favor of sanctioning birth control measures within Catholic families. Only four of the commission's members condemned contraception as "intrinsically evil." (The commission had a mixed membership of some 75 theologians and laymen.) Nevertheless, the Pope apparently has decided that to preserve the integrity and authority of his church, the time has come to say: "Thus far, and no farther."

In addition to likely criticism from Catholic liberals, concern will almost certainly be expressed by enlightened men in government in such areas as South Asia and Latin America, where high birth rates are a millstone on economic and social development programs. In Latin America in particular, the younger clergy already have begun to "defect" to revolutionary political movements. The Pope's latest encyclical may well encourage others in the same direction.

Pope Paul was caught in the dynamics of change in a world changing almost too fast for men to keep up with it. For men throughout the ages, the problem has always been to understand what should be preserved from the past and what should be cast off. That problem is intensified today.

The year for crossing the ocean in the smallest possible boat

Reason at the Kremlin

Winds of change

By William H. Stringer

It is not easy to penetrate to the heart of the Soviet establishment — to know as Sir Winston Churchill wanted to discover — what makes the Kremlin tick. But at a time when Moscow is pressuring Czechoslovakia to conform, yet simultaneously agreeing to discuss with Washington the limitations of offensive and defensive missiles, the question of Soviet motivations is endlessly intriguing.

Those American physicists and scientists who have dealt recently with the Soviets make several observations about Kremlin behavior, and about the attitudes and efforts of their opposite numbers in the Soviet scientific community. Add them up, and the essential conclusion is that, with the Soviets, as with the average responsible and responsive individual most anywhere, reason is an active, persuasive, human faculty.

* * *

To illustrate: A few years ago the Kremlin leadership was of course opposed to any discussion about defensive missile systems—about halting the Soviet project to ring major cities with anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs). Blame this on the traditional Russian stress on defense. Or on Moscow's determination to achieve overall nuclear parity with the United States. Anyway, Moscow didn't want to talk.

But it is known that the Soviet scientific people — those high enough and secure enough to have influence — did argue the facts of nuclear offense-defense with their government chiefs and military men. Even as, be it said, the American scientific community sought to persuade Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson — and members of the Soviet scientific community.

* * *

The basic argument, other than exorbitant cost, against building an ambitious ring of defensive ABMs around major Soviet (or American) cities, was simple enough. It was—and is—simply that it won't be effective! It won't knock out enough enemy missiles to protect the cities. Certainly it wouldn't be effective to stop the massive nuclear onslaught that the Soviets—or the Americans—could launch against each other. There is serious doubt, the nuclear experts say, that it would even be effective against the limited number of ICBMs that China will deploy.

The best defense against nuclear attack, as former Defense Secretary McNamara and others have long argued, is a potent, many-faceted nuclear offense. This warns the enemy not to attack, for the retaliation, penetrating any kind of ABM ring, will be terrible and swift.

The Soviet nuclear experts had to persuade their military men that, no matter how presently skillful the ABM system might be, the "enemy" could—and would—design a new generation of offensive weapons, with multiple warheads and decoys, which would inevitably penetrate the best-laid defense system. Of course the colossal cost of nuclear defense was also persuasive.

Washington will still need to be perpetually alert to the chance, albeit totally remote, that some fantastic armaments breakthrough could nullify nuclear weapons. But otherwise, it makes little sense to pile gargantuan nuclear armaments on gargantuan armaments; each country has enough H-bombs now to blow mankind to kingdom come (parity or no parity).

Moscow and Washington have realized that rivalry on the ABM front would only heat up the nuclear arms race on other fronts. So they are prepared to talk. And the rule of reason — of intelligent appraisal over atavistic fears — is beginning to function. It eventually could lead to actual cutbacks in nuclear stockpiles.

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One should add the fact that, when world tensions subside, the nuclear scientists in Moscow, and all those with liberalizing tendencies anywhere in Eastern Europe, have an easier time of it.

Which is why Moscow's current "uptightness" over Czechoslovakia is not helpful, in the realm of nuclear talks or anywhere else. One must hope and pray that there are reason-able men aiding Messrs. Kosygin and Brezhnev against the military stalwarts, in the Czech crisis as well as in the nuclear decisions.

Mirror of opinion

Progress sometimes

The people of Kingdom Come, a tiny mountain community in Letcher County's Eastern Kentucky hills, have a right to feel put upon by the various governments that are supposed to help and represent them. A federal dam has been proposed that would flood much of their community. And a ruling by the state Department of Education has now abolished the high school that has long been a neighborhood center and a source of tradition and pride.

The ruling is based on familiar facts with which it is hard to argue. The remote school has consistently failed in recent years to meet state standards. It is hard to get accredited teachers to go there. The school doesn't have the physical facilities that modern education demands. It would be fairer to the students, state officials have decided, to force them to ride buses for as long as six hours a day to and from a consolidated high school than to continue giving them inferior training.

That is probably true. But it is a shame that time and progress, which have a way of taking so many things familiar and cherished, cannot find some way to spare these institutions that, for all their frailty, provide so much of a neighborhood's sense of identity. The children may be better off at the end of their long bus ride.

But the people of Kingdom Come, who have loved and sacrificed for their school, will be the less for it. And part of something that made Kingdom Come not just a place, but home, will have died. — **The Courier-Journal & Times**

Quiet vacation spot

The Chautauqua Institution is quietly revamping its image somewhat to broaden its appeal and attract greater numbers of younger families. We hope the effort succeeds; many of today's restless younger persons might just find at this renowned Western New York summer cultural and recreational center some sense of the values and inspiration that seem to elude them elsewhere.

But fortunately there is no design to alter Chautauqua's unique charm and basic character. Dr. Curtis W. Haug, Chautauqua president, takes pains to emphasize that "when visitors enter our gates, it's a little like coming into a different world—and this we don't ever want to lose." Were that quality to disappear, a precious bit of Americana would have departed and Western New York and the nation would indeed be the poorer.—**Buffalo Evening News**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

A job well done

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I should like to offer my congratulations to all those who are responsible for the inauguration of a new bus service, the Employment Express. The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, the Urban League of Greater Boston, Jobs Clearing House, Opportunities Industrialization Centers of Greater Boston, Action for Boston Community Development, and the Waltham and Needham Chambers of Commerce are to be commended for their cooperative effort in establishing the Employment Express Bus Service which runs directly from low-income areas to job sites on circumferential Route 128.

The "employment opportunity" which the unemployed man or woman cannot reach because of inadequate transportation is no opportunity at all. The United States Department of Transportation considers the removal of transportation barriers to job opportunities as a principal federal transportation objective. We are very pleased to see the dedicated government and community effort in Boston which serves that same objective.

John E. Robson
Undersecretary of Transportation
Washington

Interesting question

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It would be interesting to learn if the small post office in Jamestown, Colo., mentioned in a recent Mirror of opinion, is one of those slated for elimination entirely by the Post Office Department.

Today a new $14,000 building; tomorrow none at all.

Washington — **Cyril B. Upham**

'Performing rights'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Performing rights" recently quoted from The Times (London) touches my sensitive "spout." Says the Times—"Any man's skill is a commodity." In labor unions that is the horrible truth, and unions have devoured nearly every segment of human endeavor including the artistic and creative. Unions are at one and the same time inclusive and exclusive; the academic community likewise.

One is reminded of the lonely and grueling struggles of Michelangelo. Encouraged from time to time by a few of the Florentine and Roman nobility, he was recognized—appropriated would be the word — by the guilds and company of artists only after his Pietà for St. Peter's compelled them. Parallel is the practice of granting honorary degrees. Take it either way: belated honor to the recipient (sometimes refused) or to the negligent conferrer.

Some years ago Sir John Barbirolli (formerly an American) while touring the United States as guest conductor of major orchestras, remarked that there had been no great music composed in the 20th century. Presented to him were excerpts of music at least valuable, none of which he could identify. Art is not a commodity—it is an iceberg of which but a fraction appears above the surface. Turn it downside up and submerged depth of beauty and novelty will display names like Nin, Heilman, Pirani, Refice, Tansman, Bricht, Milford, Hogarth, and neglected works of Holst.

Wyoming, Ohio — **R. A. Davis**

Orderly government

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to bring to the attention of all the readers of your newspaper a statement in the ancient writing of the Talmud which should be given thought today, in light of what has been and is occurring, namely: "Pray for the welfare of the government, for if it were not for the fear of the government, men would swallow each other alive." This thought-provoking statement was written during the time when the Hebrew people lived under one of the most tyrannical of foreign governments. This is why the wisdom of this particular statement is important to bear in mind at this time. Those who currently advocate civil disobedience in order to obey their own conscience must be fully aware of the implications before they act.

The first implication to be aware of is whether the question of civil disobedience raises the sort of action that will ultimately lead to the total destruction of society.

The second implication to be aware of is, if a person takes a stand based on personal morals and disobeys the law, can he also expect the same law to cooperate with him for his welfare? Those who flout the law when the law displeases them only undermine the procedure which gives them the opportunity for self-expression. Rights and responsibilities are not severable.

The third implication to be aware of is, that this Talmudic statement implies cautious and careful observance of all law—even where one is not in complete agreement with them, or risk descending into vigilantism. Do we want to go back to frontier justice where every man wore a gun, and where he decided the law for himself? Do we want to go back to the jungle—the law of tooth and claw—where might makes right? Or, do we want to know that we have laws and that we have courts—and that we have a great and wonderful democracy?

Though our democracy is not the perfect system, yet, it is always evolving, and can be changed, yes, if the majority wish it. For always and forever, the alternative to orderly government is, as was stated of old, that, ". . . men would swallow each other alive."

There can be no freedom without order and public restraint.

San Mateo, Calif. — **Morris A. Colton**